

WHOLE NO. 2092

There was a small blaze at the T. B. Murray's home in Punahou yesterday morning. Little damage was done.

JUDD - HARTWELL

Quiet and Pretty Wedding of Two Well-known People.

BEAUTY AND FASHION ATTEND

Open Air Reception Afterwards at Which Some Three or Four Hundred Were Present.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Miss Madeline Perry Hartwell was married to Albert Francis Judd, Jr., at 4 p. m. yesterday at the residence of Gen. A. S. Hartwell in Punahoa, Judd street.

Only the immediate relatives of the parties were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid. He used the attractive marriage service which is one of his own composition. The marriage took place in the parlor, which was decorated in green and yellow, with malleleis, ferns and yellow cactopis. Mr. W. O. Smith, an uncle of the bride, gave her away. Miss Bernice Hartwell was the maid of honor, and Mr. James R. Judd was the best man.

At five o'clock a reception took place on the lawn. The bride and groom stood in front of the royal palms. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Miss Juliette Hartwell and Miss Bernice Hartwell assisted in the reception. The bride wore a white gown, white veil with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white geraniums. The ushers were John Waterhouse, Montague Cooke, James Judd, Allan Harvey, Allan Judd and Henry Judd. The groom and the ushers were dressed in white. Music was furnished by the Quintette club.

The weather was fine and the out of door reception presented an exceedingly pretty and effective scene. Several hundred visitors were present. The reception closed at half past six and the bride and groom immediately left for Chief Justice Judd's country place at Keolu, on the eastern side of the island.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Prices Fell Before a Furious Onslaught of the Bears.

At the morning session of the stock exchange yesterday the bear element got in its deadly work in great shape. Hawaiian Agricultural dropped from \$300 to \$275, in spite of a rumor on the street that the directors are considering an increase of monthly dividends from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. Pioneer Mill also dropped from \$300 to \$275. Offers of \$6 for Kibei met with scorn, \$7.50 being asked. It sold later in the day for \$7. Oahu was offered as low as \$197 1/2 for the new stock, equivalent to \$270 for the old issue, with no takers.

George Carter's offer of 50 shares of McBryde at \$2.50, however, was snapped up, and although he offered eight lots of the same size hand running they were all taken in. The price jumped to \$2.75 as soon as Carter quit selling.

In yesterday's transactions Geo. R. Carter was the principal seller while Frank Hustace and Bob Shingle of Waterhouse & Co. were the main buyers.

The Hawaiian Exchange came to the conclusion that their own and their customers' interests would be best conserved by taking a vacation for a month, and a resolution to that effect passed.

FIRE AT HONOIPU.

R. R. Hinds Warehouse and Valuable Contents Destroyed.

A barrel of lime placed in such a position that water would drip off the roof upon it was the cause of a destructive fire at Honoipua a few days ago. The warehouse of R. R. Hinds was destroyed together with the cable leading to the landing and a valuable cargo unloaded only a few days before. The aggregate loss will easily foot up over \$50,000. Seventy-five tons of fertilizer, 800 bags of sugar and 400 cases of kerosene were also destroyed. When the watchman first smelt the fire he dashed a bucket of water upon the place whence the smoke was arising. This increased the difficulty as the barrels containing the lime burst into flames, igniting a quantity of oil stored near by. There was no insurance on the property.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of W. G. Irwin & Co., held yesterday, the following officers were elected: W. G. Irwin, president; Claus Spreckels, vice-president; W. M. Giffard, secretary and treasurer; H. M. Whitney, Jr., auditor.

The Match Shoot.

The match shoot between teams from Co. F and the police force was held

Saturday and was won by the soldiers. The score was 586 to 553. The highest single score was made by Bortfield of Co. F. Capt. Parker, who made a "possible" a couple of days before, made the low score of 39. The members of the police team were nervous, while those of Co. F shot like veterans. A return match will be held next Saturday at Iwilei butts.

An Historical Flag

The banner carried by the Twenty-fourth regiment in their march through town yesterday is an historical one. It was borne at the head of the column in the attack at San Juan hill. In the rush its bearer was shot through the heart and killed. The man who carried it yesterday through the streets of Honolulu picked it up and carried it to victory. It was the first American flag to fly from the summit of that memorable hill.

TRAGEDY AT EWA

Japanese Attempts to Cut His Throat.

A Very Poor Way to Mend Wounded Honor—Injured Man May Recover.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

There was an attempted suicide about three or four miles from Ewa Thursday night. A Japanese by the name of Matsunuku was the man who desired to shuffle off. During the evening he had been gambling and drinking with several of his countrymen. A dispute arose over a bet and one of the Japs attacked Matsunuku, striking him several times with a wooden shoe. This happened at about 11 o'clock. Matsunuku brooded over the wrong done him and thought that suicide was the only honorable method of wiping out the insult he had sustained. In plain view of the other Japanese he drew a knife and cut his throat. The others, terrified at the tragedy, scattered in all directions.

Deputy Sheriff Faneuf, accompanied by Dr. Rhodes, went to the scene. The man was found in a very low condition, but it is thought he will live. The man who had made the assault on the would-be suicide was placed under arrest by the deputy sheriff. He will be prosecuted as soon as the wounded man is able to testify. The statement of Matsunuku was taken in case his wounds should prove fatal.

DEADLY WEAPONS.

Must Not Be Brought on Shore By Soldiers.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Marshal Chillingworth addressed the following to the commanding officer of the U. S. A. T. City of Para, now lying in the harbor:

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that the colored troops, who arrived here on the U. S. Transport City of Para yesterday are allowed to leave that vessel with weapons obviously and imminently dangerous to life, such as revolvers and razors. Several complaints have been made to this office and unless the weapons are taken away from these men, they will be subject to arrest on the charge of violating Section 688 Penal Laws, which prohibits the carrying of deadly weapons without being authorized by law."

A number of instances were called to the attention of the police where the colored soldiers had flashed revolvers and razors to accentuate their demands when in the Chinese quarter of the city. Even at the corner of King and Fort streets two of the negroes became engaged in a quarrel and instantly there were "razors in the air."

Jersey Cattle for Guam.

On the collier Brutus there is a Jersey bull, one Jersey heifer, and a Jersey cow which has a calf a few days old. This stock was purchased in San Francisco by order of the Navy Department, and will be taken to Guam where the cattle are inferior. Although these animals have been on the vessel for about three months, they are in excellent condition. Their feet are however rather tender.

Visiting Musicians.

Among the through passengers by the Moana were J. C. W. Nicholson, of the firm of Nicholson & Co., large music dealers in Sydney, and Edgar Strauss, Australia's leading cello player. The gentlemen made their headquarters at the Beckstrom Music Co.'s store where they met many musicians. They also called on Annis Montague Turner, who is a great favorite with the Colonial people.

Senator Beveridge.

United States Senator A. J. Beveridge and wife were booked to leave Hongkong by the Gaelic, but for some reason did not come. It is hoped that the Senator will not forego his intention to take in Honolulu on his way home.

VISITING MEDICOS

Luau in Their Honor on Saturday Night.

Entertained in Hawaiian Style By Doctors Day and Wood—Lunched on Tantalus With Dr. Cooper.

A luau in regular Hawaiian style was given by Drs. Day and Wood at their Beretania street premises, formerly the Club Hotel, on Saturday evening in honor of Dr. Senn, the noted Chicago surgeon, and Professor Brower of Rish College, who are visiting this city for a short time. Members of the Board of Health and the local medical fraternity were invited guests.

The feast was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Arnold and comprised every Hawaiian delicacy, nothing but native foods being on the table. Those present in addition to Dr. Senn and Prof. Brower and their hosts were Major Woods of Buena Vista Hospital, Major Bradley and Captain Styles of the U. S. Hospital Ship Relief, Dr. Stone of the U. S. T. Brutus, Drs. Myers, Taylor, Hoffman, Platt, Cooper, Humphreys, Garvin, Alvarez, Emerson and Howard, Attorney-General Cooper, George W. Smith, James Judd and Mr. Hervey.

During the feast the Misses Kanotto entertained the guests with native airs, while photographer Davey succeeded in getting a splendid flashlight picture of the scene.

At the end of the feast Dr. Senn led off with a few remarks in which he paid special praise to Hawaiian cookery, saying that he had been feasted in many cities in the world but never had been given a greater variety of good things to eat cooked in such an attractive style. Major Bradley favored his hearers with an interesting account of the work on the Relief and Captain Styles gave a graphic description of the first army hospital train run during the war, of which he was in charge, and by which wounded soldiers were transported from Tampa to the hospitals at Atlanta and elsewhere.

Dr. C. B. Cooper entertained Dr. Senn and Prof. Brower at his place on Tantalus heights yesterday, where an elegant lunch was served, the guests being nearly all of those present at the luau.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.
Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:
For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"A BIRTHDAY PARTY."

Ideal Scene on the Grounds of the Methodist Parsonage.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church gave "A Birthday Party" on the lawn of the parsonage last evening, which was the most successful one ever given by the society. The night was ideal the grounds were well illuminated, and the attendance large. For programme there was music by Prof. James' mandolin club, recitations by Miss Farmer, Miss Lamson, Mr. Hartman and Mr. Peck; a solo by Mrs. Cohn and a quartette entitled "The Harvest Moon" by the Misses Chamberlin and Bernrose and Messrs. Ford and Pearson. Refreshments were served.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Williams College has lately conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on D. H. Hitchcock of Hilo, a member of the "Garfield Class" which graduated in 1855.

Women in Business

Business men often express the opinion that there is one thing which will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. It is true that many women are compelled to look forward to times when they are unable to attend to social or business duties. Their appearance plainly indicates their condition and they are reluctant to be seen, even by their friends. Read what a business woman says to such sufferers:

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, 35 Farrar Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "A complication of female ailments kept me awake nights and weary days. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. A young lady in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them and was able to rest at night for the first time in months. I bought more and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and make a young woman over her life to them."

"As a business woman I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as safe. People credit for my general good health to-day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, sent free to any address on request.

Nice Roomy PHAETONS

Surreys

Canopy Top

Wagons

AND Road

A Particularly attractive line arrived by the S. S. "Australia" and by the bark "W. H. Dimond."

CALL AND INSPECT.

G. SCHUMAN, FORT ST.

Strong & Garfield

SERVICEABLE STYLISH SHOES.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THE ABOVE IN

Black and Tan and Patent Leather

Gentlemen, look to your welfare and EXAMINE our stock.

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

Sign of The Big Shoe.

ATTENTION TO PLANTATION MANAGERS.

CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP is now prepared to furnish at short notice all Plantation Supplies. A full line of goods in our line at Rock Bottom Prices.

We use the Extra Heavy Hames and Best English Chains. Stock and work throughout No. 1.

SAMPLE : ORDER : IS : RESPECTFULLY : SOLICITED.

California Harness Shop

NO. 639 KING STREET, LINCOLN BLOCK. Telephone 641. Just Below The Arlington Hotel. D. O. & M. S. HAMMAN.

Honolulu Tobacco Co., Ltd.

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA AND MANILA CIGARS

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Fine Grades of Smoking Tobacco.

Corner Fort and Merchant Sts., Honolulu.

2-Two Leaders-2

One for the table, the other for the yard—both for you.

Fine quality of BLOWN TUMBLERS, engraved in 3 designs.

Your choice at 75 cents per dozen. You know the regular price.

2 Rattan Yard Brooms, 25 cents each; regular price, 65 cents. [These are slightly damaged by salt water.]

\$75.00.

Complete outfits in Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware and Kitchen Utensils, including Stove and Refrigerator for

\$75.00.

Estimates and lists given on application. When you are in our store always inspect the Bargain Tables on the second floor (take elevator). You are sure to see something you want and the price will not stop you.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS

"JEWEL" STOVES for coal or wood. "GURNEY" CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS. NEW WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES. GERM PROOF FILTERS. "PRIMUS" OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Bores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scoury. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swelling. Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25c. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. ALL GENUINE and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Watchless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Continental Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd. HONOLULU. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Pulea Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Wagon Co.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

MR. HATCH WRITES

About Some Editorial Opinions in This Paper.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Presents Powerful Arguments to Show That the United States Constitution is in Force Here.

Editor of ADVERTISER.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express my dissent from the constitutional views so repeatedly presented in the Advertiser. I believe that they are both unsound from a legal standpoint and charged with possible injury of the gravest kind to this community.

My view is that the constitution of the United States belongs to us; that it became extended to these islands by the act of annexation, and that no power exists which can deprive us of it. We can not secede; neither can we be cast off. We are part and parcel of the United States. I deny that the Constitution is subject to the control of Congress. It can not be made a matter of legislation. Your argument that it does not apply to these islands until Congress so enacts would imply that Congress could extend it or not; or could extend it and then take it away; or could take it away from any other portion of the country. To my mind the better theory is that the Constitution applied by its own inherent force the moment the act of political union was completed. It applied as a necessary incident to the status given us as a part of the United States.

Annexation having been brought about in a constitutional method, by the exercise of both the treaty-making and legislative powers of the two countries, constitutes a contract of the very highest conceivable character. We in Hawaii should be the last to concede that one party to the contract by its sole act can destroy it; as, for instance, by making us a colony. Can Congress decree that we shall be taken to be a part of Guam? Not unless it repudiates the contract by which we were made a part of the United States. The statutes of the United States must be extended by act of Congress; the distinction between statutes and the Constitution in this connection is obvious.

There seems to exist in certain quarters much nervousness as to the consequences which would follow if it were admitted that the Constitution of the United States is now the law of the land; notably amongst other instances, with the apologists for contract labor. We ought to all rejoice that that institution is moribund. We could take more pride in ourselves if this blot could have been removed by act of our own before the enactment of a plan of government for us by Congress.

You quote Senator Morgan, but the quotation does not support your conclusion. We all know he considers us a part of the United States. We all know that his Americanism is not of the thin and watery variety and that his respect for the Constitution is punctilious. He will never be found holding that the Constitution does not extend to every nook and cranny of the United States. He considers the situation here anomalous; probably because he takes it that two constitutions, or one and part of another, apply and obtain at the same time. That of the United States is the only one of any vitality. How little of that of the Republic of Hawaii remains will be appreciated when it is remembered that not a single officer of the local government holds office under it. They all hold under President McKinley. His power to appoint is surely not derived from the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii. No more of that remains than can be construed to be municipal law under the terms of the joint resolution of annexation. Would it be held that after Congress shall extend the laws of the United States to Hawaii that the constitution of Hawaii still remains in force? Must a constitutional convention be convened to repeal it piece-meal? Having served its purpose in helping to tide over a transition period, that constitution has passed into history, together with the republic founded upon it. It was abrogated by necessary intentment by the very act of union.

F. M. HATCH.
Honolulu, July 21, 1899.

[What the views of our Supreme Court are regarding the extension of the Constitution to this territory, or what the views of the Advertiser are on the subject will not have the slightest influence in Congress. As Mr. Hatch correctly states, this little Republic made a contract of annexation with the United States, which secured to Hawaii whatever rights any territory has under the Constitution and laws. The contract is executed and is in full force. It is the intention of the administration to carry out this special contract by further legislation which will in no way whatever discriminate against Hawaii. The enemies of Hawaii will, no doubt, make some effort to secure laws discriminating against her, but it is well understood that the President, Senator Morgan and other friends of Hawaii do not anticipate any serious trouble in securing the necessary legislation.

But the contract of annexation is in force, and it is not for Congress, but for the Supreme Court to say whether or not the Constitution applied by its inherent force at the moment the contract of union was made. If the Constitution applies, the

Supreme Court will promptly declare any discriminating legislation to be unconstitutional and void. We have our rights fixed by the contract of union, and Congress cannot disturb them. If Mr. Hatch's views are correct and we believe that there are strong arguments in support of those views, he will see that the Supreme Court of the United States, will easily check any discriminating legislation. It is now beyond the power of Congress to change, even if it desired to do so, the political agreement made with Hawaii which is that it shall become an integral part of the American soil without any qualifications whatsoever. There is no such agreement existing between Porto Rico, the Philippines and the United States.

Aside from this view of the matter, it seems to us that our territorial Supreme Court, by its adjudication, avoided placing the government at Washington in a most embarrassing position.

If our territorial court had declared that the Newlands act, which provides that "the existing customs regulations of the Hawaiian Islands and other countries shall remain unchanged," was void because it was unconstitutional, and had also declared our municipal customs laws to be void, because unconstitutional, this Republic or Imperium in Imperio as Senator Morgan calls it, would be left without any laws regulating duties, and a large source of our revenue would have been cut off. Our Supreme Court could not equalize the duties, because a judgment to that effect would be simply amending an unconstitutional law.

The error of our territorial court, if any, is in passing upon a Federal question entirely beyond its jurisdiction. It has attempted to construe the constitutional relations of the Federal government to these islands, and there is no power granting it jurisdiction to do so.

If it had said, "we will declare our municipal customs laws valid under the Newlands act, until a competent Federal court declares otherwise," it would have kept well within its jurisdiction and left the "wrestling" with this difficult and novel question to a court legally competent to decide it. It has decided the case, in all probability as the U. S. Supreme Court has decided it, but has it not passed upon a question beyond its jurisdiction? The Editor.]

TRIED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

But Succeeded Only in Landing Himself in the Hospital.

A young Galician attempted both murder and suicide yesterday morning in his home on a lane leading from Emma street. He first attempted to kill his wife by firing one shot at her, but succeeded in only slightly injuring her. He then turned the pistol on himself and fired twice. One of the bullets entered his chest, the other his left side just above the heart. Jealousy was the cause of the act, he having suspected his wife of infidelity. The man will recover, although he almost succeeded in this suicidal intent.

SEWER SYSTEM.

Actual Work Has Now Commenced at Kakaako.

Active work has been begun on Honolulu's sewerage system. For the last two days a gang of men has been engaged in making excavations for the discharge reservoir which is to be built in Kakaako. The scene of operations is alongside of the beach road, a short distance Waikiki of the new Iron Works building. From this reservoir by means of pumps the sewage will be carried a mile out into the sea through huge pipes. The water, at the place of final discharge in the ocean, has a depth of one hundred feet. This guards against all possibility of the refuse being washed up again along the beach.

The men who are engaged in this preliminary work came down with Mr. Vincent, the constructive engineer, on the Mariposa. They are all experienced men and after the ground is broken for the laying of the pipe, they will be placed in charge of the different gangs of laborers. These latter will all be obtained in this city. Engineers Vincent and Edwards are on the ground constantly paying attention to every detail. They have both studied the local conditions thoroughly and confidently assert that before this time next year Honolulu will possess a sewerage system which will be the equal of anything on the Mainland.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

PROFIT SHARING

As in Operation on the Kona Sugar Company's Plantation.

NO CONTRACT LABOR EMPLOYED

Some Three Hundred Men Working Under 30 Separate Agreements to Furnish Cane.

That it is possible to run a sugar plantation successfully and economically without employing contract labor is being demonstrated on the lands of the Kona Sugar Company on the leeward side of Hawaii. Here all the cane cultivation is being done by hula or partnerships of men under agreements with the company. No contract labor is employed anywhere about the place, and very few men are even working for wages. Everybody who is raising sugar cane for the plantation is working for himself and will share in the profits of his work.

In order to obtain some definite information from headquarters about the system pursued on this plantation, a representative of this paper called at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, the agents of the plantation in this city, where the following particulars were obtained:

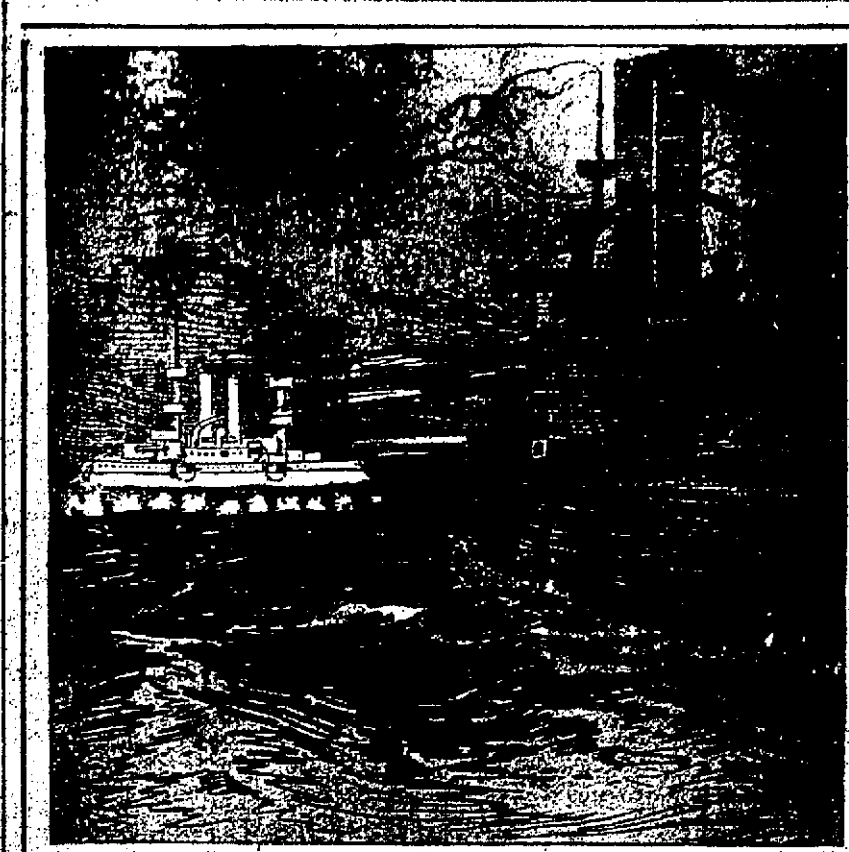
"Yes, it is true we have no contract labor of any kind on the Kona Sugar Company's plantation," said Mr. Jesse McChesney. "In fact, the company employs very few men in any capacity outside of the mill. We rely entirely on renting our lands on a profit-sharing system. That is, we furnish the land, the seed cane, the use of plows and teams and implements needed as the work progresses; we also make necessary advances of provisions and so on to last until the cane can be delivered at the mill. We then make and sell the sugar and divide the profits, of course deducting the amounts advanced while the crop has been growing, with interest. On some of our agreements made as long as two years ago we charged 8 and 9 per cent. interest on advances, but on those recently made we only get 7 per cent."

"How many of these agreements have you in force at the present time?" "I have about thirty in this district, representing about 1800 acres of land. We have more in process of consummation but they have not been sent down to us from the plantation, so I do not include them. Take them and examine them or copy any one of them if you wish."

One was selected at random by the writer, from which the following is copied verbatim:

That the said parties have agreed and do agree by these presents as follows: The said parties of the second part will plant and properly cultivate under and by the advice of said party of the first part, commencing within ten days from date, all that portion of land situated in Kahului 2, aforesaid mauka of the upper government road, and under the control of said party of the first part, with sugar cane; said parcel being part of a tract controlled by said party of the first part, ten acres of which, as above described, shall be planted this year. They shall also plant and cultivate as aforesaid ten acres or more of sugar cane in every succeeding year from date of this agreement for a term of five years, and will finish such planting not later than the first day of October in every year, and also will cut such cane when ripe and ready for grinding and ordered to be cut by said party of the first part, and will deliver the same into flumes as may be directed by said party of the first part, and all such work and labor shall be done faithfully at their own cost and expense; and in case of neglect or nonfulfillment of any condition herein set forth by said parties of the second part then the said party of the first part shall have the right and privilege to take possession of all such cane and lands and work the same as if it was belonging to him, and give account of such expenses as may be necessary for carrying on such work, and deliver only after deducting such amount of expenses, the surplus, if any, to the said parties of the second part; and it is further agreed that said party of the first part will give free of charge to the said parties of the second part ten acres of land at present, and at their request ten acres or more in succession for the next two years for the cultivation of cane only; and the said party of the first part will advance to said parties of the second part such goods and wares as they may choose from time to time until said cane shall be cut and manufactured into sugar; and the said parties of the second part agree and bind themselves to pay either in sugar or money for such advances, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month.

The said party of the first part agrees and binds himself that he will properly have all such cane as may be delivered to him in such flumes manufactured into sugar, and will divide all such proceeds therefrom in two equal parts, and deliver up to said parties of the second part, after deducting all such advances and interest or other expenses from their half, the surplus, if any. And it is also agreed between said parties that said parties of the second part shall have no right to dispose of the whole or any part of the agreement without the consent of the party of the first part, his assigns, rep-



ACETYLENE IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Experiments to be made by the navy department prove successful, acetylene gas will become a valuable assistance in sea fighting at night. Shells filled with calcium carbide may be discharged to a distance of two miles.

representatives, executors or administrators.

This agreement shall continue in force for a term of five years or longer if so agreed by both parties.

"Now these contracts are, of course, for different sized patches of land according to the number of men they are made with. They run from five to ten years. You will observe we secure the planting of the same quantity of land every year for three years, and in some cases five. By that time we secure a rotation of crops from ratoonings and replanting. Some of these contracts are over two years old and we have some grinding to do this season for the earliest of them. Next season there will be the first crop to take off from 200 to 250 acres. We could grind much more cane this year, but we are reserving all the cane we can obtain for seed planting and we are also purchasing more on the outside. With what cane we have on hand and have bargained for we shall have fully 1,500 acres under cultivation by the first of the year."

"How much and what kind of labor do your present agreements represent?" "was next asked.

"Last year about eighty men were at work under agreements made with us. This year there must be at least 250 at work, or the number may be even more. Our agreements are mostly with Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. I could furnish you exact data as to nationality later on if desired. Then again, we have similar agreements with white men living in the vicinity who furnish their own land, receiving five-eighths of the profits, while the mill gets the other three-eighths. Sometimes it is arranged to pay a ground rent in these cases."

"How about natives, Mr. McChesney?" "was the next question.

"Oh, we have some natives working on this plan. Here is an agreement with one native hui, which undertakes to cultivate five acres a year for five years, making twenty-five at the end of the period. There are others I might pick out."

"Would it be asking too much if you gave a general idea of the scope and plans of your corporation?"

"Certainly not. There is nothing to conceal. We have been experimenting with cane in Kona for the past five years, until we became satisfied that it could be successfully cultivated to a profit. We incorporated last year with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$150,000 is paid up and the balance assessable stock. The company then owned about 3,000 acres of land some of it in fee, but most of it under long lease. Since incorporation we have added to our holdings about 1,000 acres in fee at a cost of from \$10 to \$12 per acre and from 300 to 400 acres on 20 to 30-year leases. In addition there is adjoining land available for cane planting owned by private parties up to five or six thousand acres. Our mill, of course, is a small one, its present capacity being about twenty tons per day of ten hours. Our intention is to devote a considerable portion of the money realized from the last two or three seasons to the purchase of a new mill for the 1902 crop. After next year's planting we shall be in definite shape to decide on the size of the mill we shall need. At present we can get along very well with what we have and we can grind all the year round in Kona."

"To return to the labor question, Mr. McChesney. How has it worked so far?"

"Excellent," was the reply. "There has never been any trouble under our

system. The reported trouble some time since was with an outside party and the plantation had nothing to do with it. We consider it better to contract direct with the laborer than through a third party. I forgot to mention before that we also build houses for those who make agreements with us, if they wish it, on the same terms that other advances are made. We consider our system effects a great saving in that the money required to pay overseers and lunas on other plantations is saved entirely. The company and the laborer both benefit by that. In case of default on the part of the laborer the company reserves the right, as you will see by referring to the agreements, of carrying out his contract at the expense of his share of the profits. Such cases, however, will be very rare. We shall have no trouble in getting all the land put in that we can furnish seed cane for. Most of the Portuguese with whom we have agreements own their own land. Of course all the parties planting on our lands contract to sell all the cane they raise to our mill."

"Another question, Mr. McChesney. How about the rainfall?"

"I am glad you have mentioned that. Kona is situated on the lee side of Hawaii and our land is in what is termed the rain belt. Coffee grows there luxuriantly, and where coffee does well there is no scarcity of water. Our mill is on the lowest of our lands, about three miles from the beach at Kailua and just inside the rain belt. On the higher lands there is much more rain, but the very best cane yet produced there has come from the lower lands. The additional sun exposure seems to make the cane grow thicker and sweeter. There is no place on these islands where the rain is more evenly distributed than in Kona. On the upper government road in that district coffee, bananas and cane grow to perfection. The people depend solely on the rainfall from month to month for their water supply, catching and storing the rain in barrels and tanks. There can be no question about the sufficiency of the rainfall; in fact, it is somewhat of a drawback above the road and even less would be better. No one who has ever lived in that part of Kona would ever complain of the rainfall. Besides on that side of the island there are no drying winds."

"What varieties of cane do you plant?"

"On the upper lands we find the New Caledonia and Rose Bamboo to be the best; on the lower lands we plant the Lahaina variety. We have really had no fair test of the yield per acre. What was ground at the small mill last year yielded between five and ten tons to the acre."

"One more question. What are the prospects for the future with your experience to date?"

"Better than ever. We find the men work harder than under the contract system. We get more work in proportion with fewer men than under the system heretofore in vogue. Under our plan the company gets the benefit of running a much larger plantation on the same amount of capital than we could if we employed the laborers direct. The higher sugar is in value the more the laborer gets for his work, while on the hand if sugar should go down to half its present value the mill would still be running at a profit. We are more than satisfied with the outlook from our profit-sharing system as far as we can judge of the future from the past."

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HOOKFIELD, Vice President.
E. SCHMIDT, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1899.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson says, "It is astonishing, in view of the serious consequences involved, with what indifference and procrastination the project of the Nicaragua canal seems to be enveloped."

The truth is that behind this everlasting talk about the necessity for the canal, there is a strong suspicion that its construction may give more advantages to Europe than to America. Uncle Sam does not like to be "taken in." He cannot keep the canal to himself, and he fears that British commerce will have the best of it, if he constructs it. The shipping men understand the embarrassing situation, but do not openly oppose the canal project. Senator Daniel said: "Build up our marine service first, and then open a canal. Why open it first and let the British use it, until we have created a marine service? And the trans-continental railway companies say: 'It is wicked and un-American to take the traffic away from railroads which are owned by Americans, and give the traffic to foreign ships.'"

It is not difficult to explain the reason why the canal project is not pushed, although it should be, in the interests of all commerce.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S LORE.

Senator Depew has for a number of years addressed the four hundred members of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn on the anniversary of his birthday. These speeches have now been published in book form, and present the Senator's characteristics as a business man, a politician, a moralist, and a man of the world. He indulges in these speeches in talks about himself without any display of egotism. He seems to say to his audience: "I have knocked about the world more than the most of you have, and I can give you a few points." He is a most patriotic American, without being one of the blatherers on the platform whose love of country is best expressed in whirling the eagle above their head and provoking it to scream. He believes that the free silver men brought cruel poverty to millions of homes, but the resolute energy and sense of the people will in the end correct political evils.

In his views of social life he is most instructive. A few of his words are quoted.

"What kills people is worry—worry for that which they do not want and do not need. I have seen hundreds of men who had passed middle life and who were assured competence for the rest of their days, launch into speculation, lose their fortunes and die of worry."

"Do not let deceptions destroy confidence in the real honest goodness, generosity, humanity and friendship that exist in the world. They are overwhelmingly in the majority. I have lost twenty-five per cent. of all I have ever made in banking money, and am now a pauper. I have feared generally the enemy for those I have helped because I did not keep it up. But once in a while there was somebody who did not in such a full measure credit the help that was rendered, that fact was kept alive, and the beauty and goodness of our human nature was made evident. I have experienced about one thousand men to whom I had rendered help, and they gave them support and the chance to climb to positions of greater responsibility and trust if they had the inclination and ability. About nine out of ten of them throw stones at me, because I did not do better for them, and keep pushing them, and yet there are a hundred or so who by the exercise of their own ability, their own grasp of the situation, have gone on to the accomplishment of such high ambitions and successes, that again my faith in human nature remains undiminished."

The Senator makes this remark in one of his speeches:

"I have been impressed during a recent tour over eight thousand miles, with the fact that we as Americans know less about each other than we do about foreign countries." He suggests that there should be a department of government to teach congested population where they can find air, health, wealth and liberty.

Some of the thoughtful writers during the last few years, tell us that the American people put a higher value upon the promoters of industrial success than they do upon the teachers of religion and morals; that the stain of sin fades before the color of gold; that the "jingle of the guinea" drowns the ringing of the church bells. Of the founder of a polygamous colony in America, which is usually described as a "blot on our civilization," Senator Depew said:

"Strange as it may appear, the historian in looking over our century and citing the benefactions of our country,

will give a place, and a good one, to Brigham Young. He saw that if he brought water from the mountains and distributed it on the plain, he could produce an earthly paradise for his co-religionists. He also discovered that the real secret of successful farming is a small farm which the farmer and his family can look after personally and attend to every detail. Utah is the most prosperous of inter-montane States and Salt Lake is the largest city." But Mormonism gave Young his great opportunity. In Stockton's recent history of the "Bucoonsers in America," he mentions a bloodthirsty "missionary" pirate, who plundered ships and then founded churches with the proceeds. Is this benevolent pirate to be reckoned also among the benefactors of mankind? Why cannot wicked men be compelled by law to be either good or bad? Senator Depew does not like to say that the good which Brigham Young did is owing to a "mysterious Providence." He states the fact that this polygamous founder really did more good in the world than millions of men who were not polygamists. But he does not clear up the matter.

These speeches will be referred to again.

THE CHINESE AND THE RAILWAYS.

Thousands of armed Chinese peasants living near Kiao-chow have united and tried to destroy the railway which the Germans are building. The German infantry shot a number of the rioters.

We despise these peasants because they are ignorant, but we also forget that there were riots in Germany many years ago after the railways were constructed. The potato riot appeared in Prussia the year after one line was constructed, and the peasants believed that the railway brought the rot. Several attempts were made to tear up the tracks. A good many of the New England farmers protested against the construction of railways because they might, it was believed, decrease the value of horses. Within twenty years, a mob of farmers in Eastern Maryland tore up the tracks of a railway because they might increase the price of negro labor in the eastern part of the State. The civilized races are only a generation in advance of the Chinese in this respect. The racial habit is weaker in the Anglo-Saxon than in the Chinese. Twenty years ago the Chinese bought from the English owners the new railway between Shanghai and Woosung. The rails and locomotives were carried to an island and made into a rubbish heap. To-day new rails are laid, and there is a large traffic in which the Chinese share. Mr. Brice who has recently surveyed a route through middle China says the Chinese will approve of the railways after they have once "smelt of them like horses," and find that they do not breed wicked spirits.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The failure of the planters to get the consent of the Italian government to the emigration of laborers from Italy, does not prevent Italian emigration to these islands. It can be carried on, so far as the Italian government is concerned, with the same freedom as it carried on to the mainland. Any one who is familiar with the conditions of immigrant service is not surprised at the attitude of the Italian government. Before dependence should have been placed on a favorable attitude, a careful investigation should have been made of the regulations governing Italian emigration to the Argentine Republic and elsewhere.

The planters of these islands will obtain sufficient labor whenever they seriously resolve to get it. Heretofore a whistle for laborers has been answered by a rush of them. Whistling is no longer a magic power. In order to secure the necessary labor, a plan must be thought out, and a deal of absolutely correct information obtained. This requires time, and the best brain work. The labor problem is a most difficult one to solve, but it is capable of solution. The foolish procrastination in tackling it, puts off the hour of solution, and the entire sugar interest may have to suffer a good deal of tight squeezing before it really gets to work.

Dr. S. E. Bishop in one of his interesting letters to the Evening Star of Washington, D. C., gives an extended account of the recent expansion of the sugar interests here. The facts are so clearly stated, the letter is reprinted in full in Louisiana Planter. Dr. Bishop's correspondence contains more reliable information about these islands than can be found in the usual newspaper correspondence sent from here.

Lieut. Safford told the members of the Historical Society on Friday evening, that according to the best form in Samoa, a lover fed not only his fiancée, but her family and relatives until marriage took place. Mr. Safford probably informed the native Historical Society of Samoa that in America, it was a very common custom for the papa of the wife to feed the lover from the date of the marriage until his death.

BEST GOVERNMENT ON EARTH.

An interview with Mr. D. A. Ray, the Secretary of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and private secretary of Senator Cullom, is published in the Hilo Herald of the 20th instant, and is republished in another column. It is an interview that is extremely suggestive, and should be carefully read. It touches on points which are vital to our industry. Mr. Ray disclaims any official authority to express any authoritative opinions about our affairs, but it is evident enough that he feels the trend of the winds. He is evidently familiar with the prevailing thought in Washington regarding these islands, and, therefore, what he says is of more value than the opinions of men at a distance and who may be regarded as interested parties. When he says that he can say "almost authoritatively" that these islands will have a territorial form of government, and not a colonial, he only expresses what we believe is the settled policy of the Administration and the Republican party.

When Mr. Ray says that: "The Commissioners have a high regard for the present government, and personally I consider it the best of the kind of the world," he indeed casts a gloom over the faces of the Special Agent and his supporters, who have accused this government of "imbecility," and "damnable cowardice," and a general neglect of American interests. Perhaps these gentlemen will find some way of proving to Mr. Ray that he is inflicted with "hallucinations," and is grossly lacking in perceptive faculties. It is a little surprising that after all of the vituperative literature they have created in order to show what an "incubus," and decidedly "un-American" affair the government is, they have not convinced Senator Cullom, Representative Hitt, and their great following, and that these eminent leaders of the Republican party still "have a high regard for the present government." It seems to be a case of unrewarded toil. As the joint father of the unborn Republican babe in these islands, they must view the birth of the child, deferred as it is, in a land which has produced, since February, '93, only cowardly and incompetent official scamps, as an unfortunate event. The hallucination of Mr. Ray should be removed at once. It may have led him to "crush to earth" with his foot the truth about the government which these gentlemen possess, but they need not despair. "It will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers." And when it rises,—hang will go Mr. Ray and the eminent Republican leaders who have put their feet on it, or in it. The covenant of their victory may be dealt with some of their own blood as they have not spilt any of it in the present war, and have abundance of it for seeking purposes, if not for war purposes.

The Advertiser, in the name of the many here, who have faithfully stood by the present government in the days of trouble, thanks Mr. Ray for his kindly words. These friends of the government are well aware that it is far indeed from being a perfect government. It has, at times, exasperated its friends. It is open to much criticism about many things. It has criminally neglected to provide places for the hungry "boys." But as "justice is the whole secret of success in government," it has steadily kept this maxim in view, and has achieved a large measure of success.

When Mr. Ray says that it is "the best government on the face of the earth" he little knew how much sorrow and anguish he carried to the souls of some Earliest Patriots here who seem to believe that it is the worst government on the face of the earth. Mr. Ray must be careful of these "white caps" will be on his trail.

CREMATION IN ENGLAND.

The people of England are beginning to take a serious view of the subject of cremation. This method of disposing of the dead would relieve the poor of a burden of expense, and sanitary conditions demand it.

A bill providing for it has been reported favorably to the House of Commons by a committee and at the first reading was amended so as to confine its application to certain large cities, where unfavorable conditions exist. The bill is regarded with favor by the House, and it is believed that it will become a law.

Twenty-five years ago, an organization was created for the purposes of cremation, but for four years not a single body was incinerated. Last year about two thousand bodies were disposed of in this way. The proposed bill makes it obligatory to cremate in all cases where death is due to transmissible diseases, such as small pox, scarlet fever and tuberculosis.

The sooner we realize the fact that we lie at the cross ways of the Pacific and that following in the trail of commerce and travel, there will be thousands of mankind, especially from the Orient, the sooner we will move

with energy in this matter. What a community does is the measure of its intelligence. If it is necessary to cremate the dead, let us do it. If it is not, then let us refuse to do it.

PRESIDENT JORDAN'S HERESIES.

President Jordan of Stanford University causes the little political Tom-tits much distress because he is an independent in politics. Of course the Tom-tit journals call him a Democrat, and display great anguish over the "baleful influence" of a man who is how doing so much to mould the habits and thoughts of the young people of California. In his published discourses on the duties of citizenship, discourses which are becoming a part of the standard literature of the country—he never urges "the paving of the flag," but tells the young that the future of the nation depends upon the character of its men and women. This simple proposition which omits the use of the flag, is regarded by the Tom-tits as un-American. A few more Stanford Universities, in the hands of men like Jordan will soon reduce the nation to a savage state.

When President Jordan was asked the other day whether he was, or was not, a Democrat, he replied, "I am generally voted with the Republican party, excepting when that party violated some fundamental principle of government." My entire political creed," he replied, "can be found in the speeches of Abraham Lincoln."

Both the Democratic and Republican Tom-tits regard this sentiment as a deprecation of the temples in which "Platforms" are worshipped. Why is it permitted that such a man may preach heresies to the youth of California?

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION.

In another place is published an interesting letter from Mr. F. M. Hatch on the constitutional question. He does not agree with the Advertiser in its construction of Senator Morgan's remarks on the subject. When Senator Morgan said that there existed in these islands "an imperium in imperio" which is still in the complete exercise of its sovereign powers of government, the language and the idea seem to extend any superior power. There can be no sovereignty subject to the Constitution for if it is subject to it it cannot be sovereign. The state is not sovereign because they have expressly retained their sovereignty, while yielding up for the common good certain powers.

Senator Morgan is unreservedly committed to the proposition that the act of annexation carried with it the right of Hawaii to all the privileges which have been heretofore granted to any territory.

Mr. Hatch, who is an excellent lawyer, knows the difficulty of constructing the simple authority given to Congress to "make needful rules and regulations" respecting the territories, does not determine at what moment the Constitution applies. The vagueness itself, the utter failure to indicate that the territories have any rights, public-lawyers and judges at sea in the matter.

If the Constitution is now in operation here, the paper money of the government is worthless. Section ten of the Constitution provides that "no State shall emit bills of credit." Here is a territory which is emitting bills of credit every day, in the circulation of its Treasury notes. If the Constitution prevails, it is gross violation of its provisions; and any law of Congress adopting or re-enacting any municipal law of Hawaii which allows the issue and use of paper money is clearly unconstitutional. Much more may be said on the subject.

DIAMONDS IN VOLCANOES.

Die Edelmetall Industrie says that on the summit of an extinct volcano in the Wieries Hook Mountains of Natal, soundings have revealed the presence of diamonds in a layer of sand. The district within which the diamonds are found is not a diamondiferous one. It is believed that the presence of diamonds in this extinct volcano may indicate the processes by which these stones are formed.

Dr. Maxwell has just completed an exhibit for the Paris Exposition which shows with singular clearness the process of the evolution of sulphur, alumina, iron, and other substances from lava. It is possible that he has "up his sleeve" specimens of lava in the act of changing into diamonds. If he has, he judiciously keeps it a secret at present. This small community is now in a feverish condition owing to the large speculations in stocks, and the sudden outbreak of lava flows on Hawaii. If upon these exciting causes Dr. Maxwell should declare that he had discovered specimens of lava which exhibited the process of forming diamonds, this community would go to the mad-house. Sugar stocks would sink out of sight for awhile, and diamond picnic parties would not

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are the only pills to take up all of the standing came in search for the stones.

It is the pursuit of riches and not the possession of them that gives the highest pleasure to the ordinarily minded. In the search for diamonds there is an excellent opening for "parasites."

If Dr. Maxwell is satisfied that the islands are "teeming with diamonds," he should break the knowledge of the fact gently to us. We shall now realize the significance of the term "Diamond Head," as applied to our southern headland. No doubt a tradition may be found that the crews of the old Spanish galleons, three hundred years ago, shoveled up diamonds from that spot, and carried them by the ship load to Spain.

A DRINKING TROUGH.

While the government is building an excellent road to the Fall, it should place a large water trough by the roadside, near the reservoirs. By a simple automatic arrangement there would be no waste. Travel is increasing and the need of water for animals increases. Between the city and the Fall there is not a single drinking place for the dumb animals excepting at a small stream running through Mr. Spencer's place.

SUMMIT CRATER.

Professor Ingalls' Recounts His Recent Trip.

A. B. Ingalls, professor of astronomy at Oahu College, who has reached Maui on his return from a trip to the eruption on Mauna Loa, sends the Advertiser from Wailuku the following description of the summit crater of Mauna Loa:

"Wailuku, Maui, July 18th, 1899. EDITOR ADVERTISER:—I have visited the summit crater of Mauna Loa and have to report that the crater of Mokuawewe is quiet. I first saw the crater at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, July 14th.

"The floor of this crater, as is well known, has been covered for some time with black lava. The lava is still black and the only signs of fire or heat are a few sickly jets of steam which issue from a few places in the long crack which extends in an irregular line in a general north and south direction across the floor of the crater, and also a few jets of steam from what appear to be sand cones near the southern end of this crack, and from sulphur banks on one of the ledges near the bottom of the crater.

"Away off to the south at four points whose exact geographical locations I cannot give (having no map) are jets of steam of considerable volume; but these are beyond and outside of the rim of the crater of Mokuawewe.

"A fuller report with diagram and photographs will be made later.

"Telephone reports from various parts of this island state that the atmosphere is very smoky. A hazy condition set in for the first time this morning, and at noon today it is impossible here at Wailuku to see the fields or hills at a greater distance than one and a half miles.

"At Lahaina it is said to be even worse than here. This atmospheric condition is undoubtedly due to the volcanic action in Hawaii. Imagine a fog without dampness and you have the correct idea."

A. B. INGALLS.

To Visit the Settlement.

Arrangements have at last been made whereby the Board of Health will probably get away for Molokai by the W. O. Hall next Friday. The trip has been long deferred through no steamers being available. The officials have received a great number of applications for permission to go on the trip, and there is little doubt that the Hall will carry the largest party that has yet visited the Settlement.

BISHOP OF PANAMA DEAD.

COLON (Colombia), July 8.—Monseigneur Jose Peralt, Bishop of Panama, died yesterday after a few days illness. He was 53 years old. All Panama is in mourning as a result of his death.

AS OTHERS SEE US

San Francisco Opinion on Labor Question.

The Labor Council Goes Further Than the Facts Warrant—Duty of Congress Not Performed.

The San Francisco Labor Council has sent a circular letter to the Pope and the authorities and trades union leaders of Italy, warning them against the scheme of the Hawaiian planters to secure contract labor from that country. The circular says that the contract system in Hawaii is a form of slavery enforced by greed and cruelty and protected by both island law and the laws of the United States. The picture is drawn of overseas, with whip in hand, urging on the coolies in the cane fields to harder labor, and the promises of the planters' agents are "blatantly" described as "lies." The radical members of the Italian Parliament are especially importuned to use their influence in common with trades unionists to prevent any contracts being made.

In its zeal to prevent a wrong the San Francisco Labor Council goes further than the facts warrant, though there remain sufficient grounds for objection to the contract system, as it stands. The "Chronicle" has more than once been represented by staff correspondents in Hawaii, part of whose duty it was to investigate the life of the cane fields and report its conditions. Though opposed to the system of labor we are bound to say that the overseer with the whip is a freak of the perturbed imagination and never a real presence. The usual attitude of the luna, or overseer, in a Hawaiian cane field is that of an honest foreman on a San Francisco job of street paving. He sees that so much work is done for so much pay. The difference is that, instead of discharging a malicious laborer, the luna reports him to the civil authorities, and if the case is aggravated enough the man goes to jail. If of minor consequence the remedy is a fine. We have never known of any cruelty practiced on these plantations. From anything of that kind the foreign contract laborer is protected by his Consul. For the rest he has good shelter, good food and, so far as the "Chronicle's" various investigations have shown, a better time than he usually enjoys at home.

But the fact remains that the importation of foreign contract labor is un-American and ought not to be permitted on United States soil. It is also unlawful, despite the contrary impression which the labor circular rather disingenuously undertakes to convey. But for the failure of the last Congress to pass the bill extending the labor laws of this country to Hawaii the importation of contract field hands would now be impossible, either from Italy, China, Japan or any other foreign country. Congress neglected its duty in that respect, but will doubtless perform it next winter, as the claim of the planters that free labor would ruin the island industry cannot be substantiated. The plantations could pay double the price for labor now paying on American farms and at the same time declare larger dividends on the capital invested than any other legitimate business of which we have any knowledge. When dividends go up from 40 to 60 and 80 and then 120 per cent. and beyond, and when plantations like the Ewa make so much that they present each stockholder with an amount in shares equal to his original holding so as to reduce the preposterous ratio of his interest, it is idle to talk of the stern necessity of cheap labor. Such an industry as that of island sugar could be compelled to employ free and dear labor from the United States without doing it the slightest injustice.—S. F. Chronicle July 10.

ROADS ON HAWAII.

Contracts Awarded by the Interior Office Yesterday.

The bids for building roads on Hawaii were opened at the Interior Office yesterday. The Kaahuna Homestead road as awarded to F. Fujitani for \$2,244.50. Other bids for this road were, George Kaiser, \$4,000, and R. H. Makeham, \$2,500.

The same bidder also received the contract for building the road from Kaahuna Homestead to Waimea. His bid was \$3,789.20.

The road to Honokaa landing was awarded to George Kaiser—\$4,750. Other bids on this job were, Charles Williams, \$13,615, and F. Fujitani, \$12,319.50.

Honorable Mention.

By the last steamer from the Coast the Y. M. C. A. received four certificates of honorable mention for commendable excellence in the educational exhibit sent to the international convention of the association. The four subjects were educational printed matter, bookkeeping, elementary mechanical drawing and educational facts. As this is the first time Honolulu has been represented in the exhibit the result is a cause for congratulation on the part of those who had the work in charge.

FUTURE NOB HILL

What Was Seen on a Tour of Inspection of Pacific Heights.

HOW MR. DESKY BUILDS ROADS

Exclusive Water Works, Electric Light System, Electric Railway and Other Conveniences.

There are quite a number of people in this city who think they know all there is to be learned about road building, but even such might get a pointer or two by taking a trip over the road that C. S. Desky has about completed to Pacific Heights, by which name the designates what he is determined shall be the future Nob Hill of this city.

It has gotten to be pretty well understood here that what Mr. Desky undertakes will surely be accomplished. And he is a gentleman who does not allow any grass to grow under his feet when he starts in to do anything, as witness what he has done in the way of road building in the last three months.

Accepting an invitation to a drive yesterday over the new road behind a spanking big team that cost Mr. Desky over \$500, and which he only received from California about three weeks ago, an Advertiser representative was shown many things in the course of the afternoon that opened his eyes to the great work now being carried on in opening up the Pacific Heights property.

In the first place it must be understood that this property embraces some 420 acres formerly owned by the Booth estate and that Mr. Desky paid in the neighborhood of \$100,000 for it. The tract includes the main ridge dividing the Nuuanu and Pauoa valleys and the land on either side of it extending from the Pauoa stream on one side to the Nuuanu stream on the other. About eighty acres of the highest portion of the land is suitable for residence property, and comprises charming knolls, undulating pasture lands and gentle slopes of easy descent. Here are found beyond question the most beautiful views to be obtained anywhere on the island.

At altitudes ranging from 400 to 700 feet, according to location, most beautiful panoramas unfold themselves to view. The pretty city of Honolulu and its still more beautiful environs lay beneath, the patches and rice fields of the Pauoa valley are stretched almost at one's feet like a carpet. One actually looks down into Punchbowl, not at it, while the beautiful villas of Waikiki can be picked out with the naked eye, with the bold, rugged outlines of Diamond Head and the silvery sea as a background. Away off in the other direction are the Ewa and Oahu plantations looking like evergreen glades in the brilliant verdancy of their cane fields; the silvery threadlike streams and quiescent lakes that distinguish Pearl Harbor, with the Waianae mountains half hidden in their own shadowy depths and Barber's Point thrown out in bold relief against the broad Pacific. Truly a magnificent view and one of which the eye can never tire.

The road which Mr. Desky has had constructed to reach his property leaves the Government road at a point near the Booth homestead. For the first three or four hundred feet there is a seven and one-half per cent grade, but afterward the grade is uniform, six per cent for the entire distance to the top of the ridge—two miles and a quarter. The greater portion of this road, especially at the lower end, is blasted out of solid rock, thousands of tons of which have been used in constructing rock walls and embankments and in forming a solid roadbed. So even is the grade and so easy the ascent that teams can go to the summit at a trot.

"It has cost me about \$20,000 to build this road," said Mr. Desky, "and it will take another \$5,000 to finish it. All this work has been done inside of three months. At the rate the Government is putting the Nuuanu valley road through it would take them three years to do what I have done in three months, and you will notice that this road is wide enough for three teams to be driven abreast. There is no shoddy work about this road; it is built on the old Roman system—built to last. I have had as high as eighty-five men on this work almost constantly and my payroll for the last two months has averaged \$320 per day exclusive of tools, powder and fuse. No, there has been no contract work done here. Time is money with me, and my experience is that I can get more work done in a shorter time if I keep the superintendence of it in my own hands. In another month the road will be finished, macadamized and rolled for the entire distance, and Honolulu people will have a scenic road of even more beauty than that of the Palis, which has not cost them a cent."

"How are lots selling, Mr. Desky?" "I am not selling lots yet," was the answer. "I have not sold a single lot yet, nor will I until the road is entirely finished and the water laid on."

"You can't get the Government water up here," ventured a member of the party.

"What do I want with the Government water, I have my own water-works. I own nine-tenths of that stream of water you see running down the Pauoa valley, a never-failing supply in the driest of seasons. This comes from a spring on my land which I have already developed into a supply sufficient for 5,000 people, so my engineers tell me. I have already constructed a reservoir at the spring from which about a mile of six-inch pipe

line will conduct the water to an altitude of 720 feet above sea level on the heights. There another and larger reservoir will be made to receive it, from which it will be pumped to the hotel, still higher up, by means of hydraulic rams."

"What do you mean by pumping to the hotel?" was asked.

"Why, I am going to have a hotel here. The site is already picked out and reserved. And when I say a hotel I mean a hotel, not a boarding-house."

"What else are you going to have?"

"Oh, lots of things. Electric lights and electric street cars, for instance. This is no joke, but said in all seriousness. The water from my reservoir will furnish me all the power I need to generate electricity for an electric light plant and run a street car line all around the property. And the beauty of it is everything will be on my own land. I don't have to bother about franchises and such things. All these improvements will be finished and in operation before I could get a franchise in the ordinary way of doing business here."

"But these things cost money, Mr. Desky."

"That's true," he replied, "but with money anything can be done. Yes, it has cost \$100,000 for the property. The roadway will cost me another \$25,000, pipe line and reservoirs \$3,000, electric light system about \$15,000, and the electric railway some \$16,000 more. You would hardly believe an electric road could be built for that sum, would you? But wait till you see mine in operation, and you won't have to wait long, either."

"But how are you going to get even on all this expenditure?"

"Well, that's my look-out. I am investing my own money. It is not corporation funds, and there are no stockholders to do any kicking. The land suitable for residence property will be divided into lots of from one-half to one acre in extent, which will find ready sale at from one to six thousand dollars, according to choice. Right here is two acres that I have been offered \$8,000 cash for. And I refused it, too. Much of the lower land will make nice lots when the rocks are cleared off and terraces made. I have more than twice the number of applications on file for the choice lots than I shall be able to divide the land into."

"After an hour spent in viewing the property, a visit was made to the Pauoa spring and the reservoir already built and full. It is fifteen feet long and twenty-five feet wide by five deep. Just above it the bed of the mountain stream has been dammed by a wall of solid masonry so constructed that any water from sudden freshets will pass around instead of over the reservoir. This little reservoir, and dam represent an outlay of \$1,500 alone."

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TURNED TO H2LO

Mr. Baldwin Tells of the Direction of the Lava Stream.

COMPARED WITH FORMER FLOWS

Present Flow Has Reached the Middle Ground and Turned Towards the Rainy City.

Hilo, Hawaii, July 21, 1899.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—There seems to be so much confusion in regard to the direction of flows coming from the present outbreak that a word in explanation of the nature of the country thereabouts may be helpful.

Before doing this I should like to say that the information in regard to the location of the present outbreak, which was contained in the article signed "By One of the Party" in the Gazette of July 18th, was obtained from Surveyor E. D. Baldwin. No one is better acquainted with that region than he, as he has surveyed and traversed the whole of it. Also he has taken particular pains to locate the position of the different outbreaks from that spot. It was he who mapped out the route of the first Hilo party, which route has now been established as the best one from Hilo to the source of the flow of 1899.

Running from the summit of Mauna Loa towards the east and part way down the side of the mountain there is a ridge, or long spur. It is along this ridge that so many of Mauna Loa's outbreaks have occurred—those of 1842, 1855, 1880-81 and the present one.

A flow breaking out upon this ridge might flow directly toward Waialeale, toward the Volcano House, or toward the middle ground between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa.

A flow breaking low down on the ridge, or toward the east, would flow toward Waialeale. One breaking high up would flow down either one side or the other, as it could not follow the summit of the ridge for any length, owing to its narrowness there. Thus it would go either towards the Volcano House or toward the middle ground between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa.

A flow going toward the Volcano House would turn at right angles to its first course after flowing twelve or fifteen miles, owing to the natural trend of the ground, and thus ultimately would flow toward the sea between Puna and Kau. For some reason none of the flows from this ridge have ever taken this direction, but have most of them followed the opposite course, east or west, breaking low down, and directly toward Waialeale, the latter also started for the same place, but striking the hill, Pua Ulaia, split upon it, a small part going toward the Volcano House, but by far the larger portion making for the middle ground. The flow of 1855, being high up, went directly toward the middle ground, as also did an ancient flow high up.

Any flow reaching the middle ground would turn at right angles to its first course, either toward Kawaihae or toward Hilo. With the exception of the ancient flow spoken of above they have all gone toward Hilo thus far.

The present outbreak being high up, just above that of the 1855 flow, the stream of lava has taken just the course we would expect it to take, and it now has reached the middle ground, and has turned toward Hilo.

At the time of the visit of our party there were no indications of there having been any flow directly toward Hilo. There had been a flow five or six miles toward the Volcano House, but it had stopped. If this flow had continued, ultimately it would have flowed toward the sea between Kau and Puna, but there could be no flow from this spot directly toward Kau or Kapaeha.

Yours truly, C. W. BALDWIN.

INSURANCE RATES.

Probability of a Reduction in the Near Future.

What will be an important event in local fire insurance matters is the arrival of a special agent from the Western Board of Underwriters some time next month. A short time ago Honolulu underwriters wrote to the Western Board asking them to send a man to thoroughly investigate local conditions and establish a general re-rating. This request will probably be complied with, and the agent is expected to arrive by the latter part of August.

When sent regarding the matter last night, a prominent Honolulu insurance man admitted that it was likely that the new rating would be lower than the one in effect at present.

Malama School Property Sold.

The Malama school property, Kauai, has been recently transferred to Hon. G. N. Wilcox by the Hawaiian Board in consideration of the sum of \$6,000, which, it is said, the board will set aside for educational purposes, to be known as The J. K. Smith Memorial Fund, in honor of the founder and patron of the school.

Mr. Wilcox generously returned to the board most of the personal property of the school, and this has been disposed of at public auction, realizing the sum of \$551.25, which will be added to the above fund.

A Heavy Exhibit.

The Hon. log, about which two native lawyers have been brought before the Supreme Court on a charge of attempting to extort \$3000 from a native, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon as an exhibit in the case. It took the natives about an hour to carry it up the stairs.

Ayer's Hair Vigor



What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It prevents and

It cures baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment; it will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

A DARK TUESDAY

The Sky on Maui Totally Obscured.

Meeting of Makawao Literary Society—
Matters on Kihel Plantation—Sales
of Nihilku Lands

MAUI, July 22.—The July meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held last evening at the Pala residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay. The attendance was larger than is customary, quite a number of summer visitors being present. The following interesting program was excellently rendered:

Piano Duet.....
.....Mrs. Aiken and Miss Schweizer
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Carly
Reading.....Miss Fleming
Vocal Duet.....
.....Mesdames Tucker and Nicoll
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Hair
Reading.....Dr. Beckwith
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Nicoll
Vocal Trio.....

Messrs. Nicoll, Carly, W. Beckwith
This was the first literary and social evening in several months, hence was more enjoyable than usual.

Tuesday, the 18th, should be recorded in Maui history as "dark Tuesday" for the sky was totally obscured by volcanic smoke during the whole day. It was decidedly uncanny, and one began to speculate whether or no Madam Pele would not deign to pay Haleakala another visit. It also recalled forest fires in the west and eclipses of the sun. The smoke from Mauna Loa continued to cover Maui during all of Tuesday and a part of Wednesday. Thursday was as clear as usual.

During Saturday afternoon, the 15th, Sub-Agent W. O. Aiken at his Pala office sold at public auction a large tract of Nihilku land. Though there were a number of bidders present, no one but the Nihilku Sugar Company would give the upset price of \$25 per acre and so they became purchasers of the land offered.

Kihel plantation is awaiting the arrival of a vessel from the Coast bringing the remaining part of a large pump which is to be used to take the water from the series of wells recently completed by McCandless Bros. at the 200 foot level. The pump used by the McCandless firm was totally inadequate to test the capacity of these last wells. The water obtained at the 200 foot level resembles that from the first wells in quality.

Umpalakua is at last connected with the rest of Maui by telephone.

Saturday, the 15th, and Sunday, the 16th, were the warmest days of the season.

Miss Mary Green, Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Glick of Honolulu are rusticiating at the old Green homestead in Makawao.

Mrs. Tucker of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakua. Fred Baldwin returned to Hilo from Oakland on Wednesday the 19th. Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, has been at Wailuku during the week.

J. A. Kennedy of Pala plantation store has been quite sick during the week.

Messrs. F. W. Damon and Frank Atherton left Makawao for Hilo on the 18th. The latter is to visit the volcano.

A large party of Spreckelsville boys will spend tonight (the 22nd) on the summit of Haleakala, viewing the gorgeous reflection from Mauna Loa.

Marshal Brown was in Wailuku during the week.

Weather: Very warm.

A SUIT REVIVED.

Is an Old Friend With a New Face.

Judge Perry has signed a decree in the case of Mary C. Aldrich, Helen B. King and Norman Brown, a minor, by W. C. King, his next friend, against Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross, Annie H. Turton, Henry S. Swinton, Charles E. S. Swinton, Helen M. Seal and Douglas K. Brown, a bill of revivor, which recites that the plaintiffs, together with Harriet N. Brown, Henry Swinton, Charles E. S. Swinton, Helen M. Seal and Douglas K. Brown, filed their certain bill in equity against W. James Smith on or about the 10th day of November, 1891, asking to have a trust declared against said W. James Smith, and for certain other relief; that the said parties were thereafter at issue; that testimony was taken and arguments were made and submitted to the decision of the Court; that before any other proceedings were had in the said cause, the said W. James Smith died, leaving surviving him Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross and Annie H. Turton, who thereupon became possessed of the property of said W. James Smith; that the plaintiffs herein have lately exhibited their bill of revivor to this Court against the defendants herein and that these defendants have appeared and answered; that from the bill and the answers it appears that said suit in equity should be revived as prayed for; and it further appearing that said Harriet N. Brown is dead, and that said Douglas K. Brown has attained the age of legal majority and does not con-

sent to be retained as party plaintiff in the suit as revived.

It is therefore decreed that the suit against the said W. James Smith be revived and do stand revived against Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross, Annie H. Turton, as defendants; that the names Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross and Annie H. Turton be substituted for the name of W. James Smith in the further proceedings of said suit; that the names of Harriet N. Brown and Douglas K. Brown be stricken from the record as parties plaintiff; and that except as herein provided the said suit and proceedings do stand in the same plight and condition as they were at the time of the death of said W. James Smith.

New Vacuum Pan.

The Kona Sugar Company sent an order by the last steamer for a 35-ton vacuum pan, which will be one of the largest and best in the Islands outside of those in the recently constructed big mills.

ANGLICAN SYNOD

Called to Meet in This City in November.

Those Who Will Participate in What May Be Last Session of Present Regime.

Just before leaving for Samoa and Fiji Bishop Willis issued notices to the different synodmen of the Anglican Church in Hawaii notifying them that the next synod would meet in this city in November. Here is the form of notice:

"Alfred, by Divine permission Bishop of Honolulu to our beloved in Christ, Henry Smith, synodman, greeting: 'Having appointed Monday, the 13th day of November, for the assembling of our Diocesan Synod in the Cathedral Church of Honolulu, we do by these presents cite you to attend the said synod on that day.

"Given under our hand and seal this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1899."

(Seal) "ALFRED HONOLULU."

By synodical law three months' notice must be given of the calling of the synod.

Those who will participate in what will likely be the last session of the synod under the Anglican regime are:

Clergy—Rev. V. H. Kitcher, vice dean; Rev. J. F. Lane, Honolulu; Rev. Kong Yin Tet, St. Peter's, Honolulu; Rev. A. Mackintosh, Second Congregation, Honolulu; Rev. S. H. Davis, Kona; Rev. W. Ault, Lahaina; Rev. C. H. Tompkins, Hamakua; Rev. E. J. H. Van Derlin, Kohala; Rev. W. Yee Bew, Makapala.

Lay—Henry Smith, Edmund Stiles, Fred Wood and Sol Meheula, Cathedral St. Andrews; Judge W. L. Stanley, C. S. Harris, H. M. von Holt and H. W. Mist, Second Congregation, St. Andrews; George E. Smithies, Lahaina; L. Asee, Kohala; Yap See Young, St. Peter's, Honolulu.

Kona and Kauai have two representatives who were not in attendance at the last session.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department for organizing a squadron of evolution in the Pacific similar to that now temporarily under the command of Captain Henry C. Taylor in the Atlantic. It is not likely that the squadron will be formed until fall, and from the present indications it will not be very large. The plans of the department contemplate the formation of a squadron consisting of the battleship Iowa and cruisers Philadelphia, Newark and Marblehead. The Iowa yesterday came out of the dry dock at Puget Sound Naval Station, where she was fitted with bilge keels, to make her steader in a heavy sea. The Philadelphia is at the Mare Island Navy Yard undergoing repairs. The Newark and Marblehead are in Chilean waters. It is said today that unless something unforeseen happened the Pacific squadron of evolution would surely be organized within a few months.

There is nothing of a political nature going on in the Pacific that requires the presence of such a big ship as the Iowa, and she will be practically without an assignment until the squadron is formed, barring complications of a serious character in that part of the world. The Philadelphia is to be repaired at once, hurry orders having been issued yesterday. It was intended soon after the close of hostilities between Spain and the United States to form a squadron of evolution on the Asiatic station with Admiral Dewey in command, but this plan could not be carried out, owing to the trouble with the Philippines.

RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr. C. A. Hare, of Hare Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

Mrs. Sloggett and Mrs. J. F. Humburg have gone to the Coast, sailing on the Gaelic.

A HOSPITAL SHIP

The Relief Reaches Port From Manila

Comforts and Conveniences for Sick and Wounded Soldiers—
Some of Those on Board.

White-capped nurses flitting to and fro; a delicious coolness in the rooms; snowy counterpanes on the nearest of iron beds are about the first impressions one receives on paying a visit to the United States hospital ship Relief, which is now coaling at Irmgard wharf.

Under Captain Frank Harding, sailing master; Major A. B. Bradley, brigade surgeon, commanding; Lieutenant George Irwin, quartermaster, the Relief has nearly circled the world. During the Cuban campaign she was running between New York, Cuba and Porto Rico and took sick and wounded soldiers to Fort Wyckoff at Montauk Point. She was formerly the John Ingalls, running between Portland, Me., and New York, and was bought by the United States Government and fitted up regardless of expense. She made eight trips between the West Indies and the Atlantic coast. She has on board an operating room and a complete lot of surgical appliances; a steam laundry and an ice plant. High out of the water she rolls a good deal in heavy weather, but this is more than compensated for by the most enjoyable living rooms high above the water where ever breeze penetrates.

Poor, maimed fellows on crutches were on the streets soon after the Relief came into port, and it is an experience one does not soon forget to see the sad faces of those sick soldiers on board who cannot come ashore. The Relief arrived in port early Saturday from Manila, via Nagasaki and Yokohama. Manila was left behind on the 22nd of June and Nagasaki was reached on the 28th and left on the 29th. In Yokohama the Relief was detained several days on account of a typhoon raging not far outside the harbor. July 2nd was spent on a sand bank, on the Saratoga spit, at the entrance to the harbor of Yokohama.

The Relief has over 300 men aboard, most of them being sick soldiers from Manila. Besides she has a set of officers and a complete hospital corps, including surgeons, stewards and trained nurses. On board are the following commissioned officers, all of whom are well known here, who are invalided home: Captain John E. Zeller, First Nebraska; Captain William J. Watson, Twentieth Kansas; Captain Adna G. Clarke, Twentieth Kansas; First Lieutenant John C. McArthur, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Collin H. Ball, Twentieth Kansas; Second Lieutenant Oliver C. Lapp, South Dakota.

The army officers in charge are: Major A. B. Bradley, brigade surgeon; U. S. V., commanding; First Lieutenant George Irwin, Fifth artillery; Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain Henry R. Stiles, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Weston P. Chamberlain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; contract surgeons, Dr. C. D. Van Wagoner, Dr. W. P. Reed and Dr. Henry C. Rowland.

The hospital corps consists of Stewards George W. Muller and Henry Fuerschbach; acting stewards, Dean, Schenk and Blankmeyer. Contract female nurses, Misses Jean Allan, Amy B. Farquharson, Esther K. Hassen, Alice P. Lyon, Armistead, Guion, Irvine and Russick.

Two men have died, Chris Kaus, private of Company H, Wyoming, died at Yokohama on July 7 of malaria. At Nagasaki, on June 28, Frank A. Duval succumbed to meningitis. Both bodies were embalmed and are being returned to the United States on the Relief. Duval was shot in the right leg and was laid up with his wound when he contracted the fatal ailment.

The various regiments are represented on the Relief by the following number of sick men: Hospital corps, six; Third artillery, one; Sixth artillery, two; Fourth cavalry, one; Third infantry, ten; Fourth infantry, six; Ninth infantry, one; Fourteenth, eight; Twenty-second, nine; Twenty-third, two; Signal corps, one; Utah artillery, two; Wyoming artillery, one; California artillery, two; First California, six; First Colorado, fourteen; Idaho, six; Iowa, nineteen; Kansas, thirty-one; Minnesota, twenty-one; Montana, ten; Nebraska, fourteen; North Dakota, two; Oregon, twelve; Pennsylvania, seven; South Dakota, twenty-five; Tennessee, one; Washington, five; Wyoming, three; navy, one; civilian, one.

The First California men aboard are: John W. Slade, Company A; W. B. Thompson, Company B; Corporal C. A. S. Crase, Company C; R. Jantzen, Company F; R. J. McDonald, Company F; Hermann Yerg, Company L.

The Oregon men are: A. O. Reynolds, Company A; Corporal H. M. Wagner, Company B; Douglas Glenn, Company D; R. W. Price, Company E; A. Rockwell, Company E; Sergeant James Collins, Company F; Corporal W. C. Johnson, Company F; Sergeant G. J. Lautenschlager, Company G; Ed L. King, Company H; Edmund Cyrus, Company I; Corporal E. R. Ballard, Company L; R. P. Marshall, Company L.

Captain Frank Harding is master of the vessel, Charles Crocker first officer, I. Charleston chief engineer, and F. Cole first assistant engineer.

The Relief will sail for San Francisco this afternoon.

Shot at a Soldier.

There was a lively time on Panahi street for a few minutes Saturday night. A Spaniard took a shot at one

of the colored soldiers and then dashed into a Japanese store. When confronted by a policeman the Spaniard covered him with the revolver. Lieutenant Huston of the Mounted Patrol happened along about this time. With quick spring he disarmed the man, who was then marched down to the Police Station. His case will come up tomorrow before Judge Wilcox.

Held Under Investigation.

John Ella, a native, is held for investigation at the Police Station. It is thought that he is the man who a few days ago forged the name of J. F. Goldburn to a check for \$400 drawn on the Bank of Hawaii. Ella is not unknown to the police it being only a short time since he completed a thirteen months' sentence for a similar offense.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

NOT YET DECIDED

Baseball Pennant for This Year Still Flutters.

Deciding Game Between the Stars and Kame Comes Off Next Saturday Afternoon.

The '99 baseball pennant still flutters aloft. The championship is yet to be decided. In a close and exciting struggle Saturday the Kams took the measure of the Stars to the tune of 6 to 3. Had the Stars won the present season would have been ended. As it now stands each of these two teams has won twice from the other. The Artillery has withdrawn which makes next Saturday's game the deciding one.

The Stars were first up in Saturday's game and before three men were out two had crossed the rubber. But the Kams more than evened things up when they came in. An error was made, Jackson lost control of the ball for a moment, the collegians slugged it and the small boy at the score board rung out the figure 4. The Stars came back with 2 in the fourth, the Kams were shut out and the score was again even. In the fifth the Stars flew out in one, two, three order and the Kams made 2. In the seventh both pulled in two runs leaving the Kams two ahead. In the final inning the Stars tried for one of their old-time finishes. With but one man out and two on bases their chances seemed bright. A double play by Mahuka, however, did the trick and the game was over.

The pitchers were evenly matched, both striking out five men. Thompson at short deserves special mention for the efficient manner in which he played his position. All possible chances were accepted by the fielders of each team. The crowd was larger than that of any other game excepting the Fourth of July. Senator J. S. McCandless had paid for the privilege of admitting all soldiers free, and many of the boys in blue and brown availed themselves of the opportunity.

Following is the detailed score:

KAMEHAMEHAS.										
	AB	R	B	S	B	P	O	A	E	
Mahuka, 2b.....	5	1	2	0	2	1	9			
Makapuu, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0			
Crowell, cf.....	4	0	0	0	2	0	0			
Keanut, of.....	4	2	2	1	1	0	0			
Reuter, p.....	4	3	1	1	1	8	0			
Wise, 3b.....	4	2	2	0	2	2	1			
Leslie, 1b.....	4	0	2	0	12	1	1			
Kekuewa, c.....	4	0	0	0	6	3	3			
Harbottle, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			

STARS.										
	AB	R	B	S	B	P	O	A	E	
Moore, 2b.....	5	1	2	5	1	0				
Gorman, cf.....	4	1	2	5	0	0				
Thompson, ss.....	4	0	0	1	2	2	0			
Kiley, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Wiley, 1b.....	4	1	0	0	6	2	0			
Davis, 3b.....	4	1	1	0	0	1	2			
Tom, 1b.....	4	1	0	2	4	0	0			
Tom, 1b.....	4	1	0	2	4	0	0			
Toyo Jackson, p.....	4	0	0	0	6	0	0			
J. Hansenmann, r.....	4	1	1	0	2	0	1			

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Stars.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kame.....	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6		
Kame.....	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	6		

Runs earned—Kams 4, Stars 1. Struck out—By Reuter 5, by Jackson 5. Three-base hits—Wise 3, Keanut, Davis. Double plays—Mahuka, Gorman to Wiley to Gorman. Passed balls—Stars 2, Kams 1. Flies caught—Kams 10, Stars 11. Time of game 1 hour 40 minutes. Umpire "Owl" Daly. Scorer Clement.

STANDING OF TEAMS.

	Games played	Won	Lost	Percentage
Stars.....	6	4	2	.666
Kams.....	6	4	2	.666
Artillery.....	4	0	4	.000

A Good Performance.

There was enough fun in "The Diamond Palace" at the Orpheum Saturday evening to suit every one of those present. Trobert executed some new and clever tricks of legerdemain. Boggs and Haeward did good work in "The Kiss in the Dark." The Hartwell Sisters were heartily applauded, and Miss Brandes was recalled several times. Post and Marion in plantation sketches were inimitable. The Salvini continued their good acrobatic work. Same bill tonight.

A GHASTLY TALE

Of a Crime That Was Not Committed.

How Marshal Chillingworth and Co. C Marched Up the Hill and Down Again.

A tale of ghastly crime was brought to the Police Station last evening. It fairly reeked with gore and the officers were led to believe that another "crime of the century" had been committed. Two young Portuguese lads had been gathering firewood on Tantalus. When returning to town in the evening they said they had come upon a pool of blood, a little to the right of the road; that alongside of this ghastly discovery was a mound of freshly turned earth, and a short distance further down a woman's skirt covered with blood. To cap the climax a man with disheveled hair and crimson hands had also been seen dashing across the park and vanished in the brush. That was the story given to the police. Even the details were furnished, such as that the woman was a haole and had arrived here by the Moana on that steamer's last trip down.

Deputy Marshal Chillingworth was immediately telephoned for. He arrived in hot haste at the Police Station. Taking Captain Hoff with him, he jumped into a hack and started for the scene. The inhabitants of Punchbowl were fairly agog with excitement. Company C of the National Guard heard the news, cut drill short and started after the hack containing the officers. The boys were found and taken into the hack and the search for the victim of the horrible crime commenced. Back of the hack trailed about 200 Portuguese, anxious to be in at the finish.

On the way up Deputy Marshal Chillingworth questioned the boys whose arder had now cooled. Before the officer's inquiries the skirt and the murder vanished into thin air. The boys denied they had ever told about that and laid the blame at the doors of several excitable Portuguese women. The pool of blood, however, they still adhered to. Chillingworth realized that he was "faked" but was determined to see the thing through. When almost at the top of Tantalus the boys identified the vicinity. The officers began the search for the pool of blood. At last Deputy Marshal Chillingworth threw the light of his lantern upon it. He advanced to gather some of the grass clotted with the blood so that an analysis of it might be made. The mystery was solved. The ghastly pool turned out to be a mass of red gum which had been melted from the trees about during the day.

The disappointed procession with the military in advance about faced and returned to town.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The bark "Nununu" will leave New York on or about July 15th, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 25 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Canadian Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Nothing So Bracing

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PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, at within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1899.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN at EVERY END, soothes calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-

matured nature of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

R. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

J. T. DAVENPORT,

25 GREAT BRUNNELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY</

NEW LOCAL LINE

Inter-Island Steamships to Have Opposition.

One Steamer Purchased — Another Ordered — New Company Will Run to All the Islands.

The Mid-Pacific Navigation Company is the name of a new local steamship line whose articles of incorporation have been already filed with the Interior office and approved by the Executive. It is capitalized at \$20,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000. The officers are as follows: J. H. Wilson, president; L. Ahlo, vice-president; Wong Quai, secretary and treasurer; H. Crane, auditor.

The real promoters of the affair are J. H. Wilson and Henry Crane. Both gentlemen have been connected with the steamship business before. The Iwa, which was burned a couple of months ago, belonged to them. Mr. Wilson is now in the States, having gone to the Omaha Exposition with a native village. While in Vancouver he was to purchase a steamer which will be used for running around Oahu. It will be about the size of the Upolu. She is expected to arrive in about a month with the captain who brought down the topsail schooner La Nina and an engineer well known in the Islands in charge of her. An order will also be placed by Mr. Wilson for the construction of another steamer to be ready before the end of the year.

The new firm intends to go into the business on a small scale at first, but will add to their equipment as time goes on. Their object as stated in their charter is to carry on a freight and passenger traffic in and about all the Islands. They already have enough contracts in sight to keep their first steamer busy for some time to come.

COL. ALBERT WHYTE.

Carries a Letter of Endorsement From President Dole.

Colonel Albert Whyte returned to Tacoma yesterday for a two months' vacation. He is here on business connected with a number of Hawaiian enterprises and will probably go East in the interests of his companies before returning to Hilo in the fall. Colonel Whyte has been the representative of the British-American company, at Hilo and is a director in the railroad company which will soon begin construction on a road which will eventually circle the entire Island of Hawaii. A part of Colonel Whyte's mission in America is to purchase ties, rails and locomotives for the new railroad.

To interest American agriculturists and artisans in the Sandwich Islands and the possibilities opening before American enterprise and to sound a note of warning to unscrupulous dealers who would impose upon Honolulu and Hilo merchants, is a part of Colonel Whyte's mission. He does not advise of any American artisans and agriculturists to go to the Islands, but he points the opportunities in such glowing colors that immigration will certainly be started from his efforts, and he adds that if he were in their position he would certainly go to the Islands.

Colonel Whyte was invited a short time before he left Honolulu to appear before the Planters' Association and to discuss the advisability of bringing American labor to the Islands, as well as to advance a plan for securing American assistance. His plans were adopted by the association, and Colonel Whyte carries letters of endorsement from President Dole himself. Naturally President Dole's letter is a cautious one, for as yet the American laws have not been extended to the Islands, and though they have been annexed, their position is vastly different from the States and Territories in the Nation.—Tacoma Ledger, June 20.

CHESTER A. DOYLE.

The Police Department Will Lose His Services.

Chester A. Doyle, who returned by the Kinu yesterday from Hawaii, tendered his resignation as special Japanese interpreter and detective to the Attorney General's department soon after his arrival. It was addressed to Marshal Brown, and later in the day was accepted by that official. In his letter accepting the resignation Marshal Brown pays a graceful tribute to Mr. Doyle's past services in connection with the Police Department and acquiesces in the reasons which led him to take the step.

Speaking of the matter last evening and in answer to a question whether there was any friction between Mr. Doyle and himself, Marshal Brown said: "None whatever. Our relations are and always have been most cordial. No one regrets Mr. Doyle's leaving the department more than myself. His services have been simply invaluable, as I have good reason to know. It has, however, been found for some time past that the work assigned to Mr. Doyle was more than he could attend to without neglecting his duties as Japanese interpreter in the higher courts, but still we could have got along somehow were it not for the fact that his duties as a detective have of late frequently clashed with those

to be performed by him afterwards in the courts, and by reason of his making an arrest or working up evidence in a case he has been disqualified from acting as the official interpreter afterwards. Mr. Doyle has long realized this, but we have been so loath to dispense with his valuable services that no action has been taken on the matter. When, however, the resignation was tendered today there was no other course for me but to accept it."

Mr. Doyle himself did not care to go into the reasons which led to his resigning, but finally said it was simply another verification of the adage that no man could serve two masters. The Japanese work had increased to such an extent that it was impossible to serve with the courts and the Police Department, and therefore he had chosen to stay with the work which was most congenial to him.

Mr. Doyle's connection with the Police Department has been of some ten years' standing. He has evinced on numerous occasions detective ability of no mean order. Probably the first big case that he was interested in was the bringing to justice of the incendiaries on the Lahaina canefields in 1893, to accomplish which he went to jail himself and listened to the talking of suspected prisoners until he got onto the right parties. The arrest and detection of the man Goto, a Japanese who murdered his wife at Ewa and who was run to earth by Doyle at Kona, Hawaii, was another good piece of work. It was to his good use of a thorough knowledge of the Japanese language that he ascertained the whereabouts of the opium landed from the schooner Labrador and by so doing probably saved the Government from being mulcted in a considerable sum for seizing the vessel. His connection with the shooting scrape on the Australia is too recent to require repetition.

THE TRANSVAAL

Statement That Germany Will Take No Part.

Cape Parliament in Session and Exciting Scenes Anticipated—The New Franchise Law.

CAPE TOWN, July 13.—The Cape Parliament will open tomorrow and exciting scenes are anticipated owing to the attitude of the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, on the Transvaal question. A large number of the opposition members favor his impeachment.

In the meantime the Afrikaner party is working up a pro-Bor election and doing its utmost in this direction. An attempt to hold a loyalist meeting at Worcester this evening was frustrated by the Afrikaners, who precipitated disgraceful scenes, forcibly dragging the loyalist speakers from the platform, and expelling them from the hall amid jeers and insults. It is reported that several Dutch members of the legislature participated.

The publication of the text of the Transvaal franchise law, now being debated at Pretoria, has accentuated the bitterness between the two elements. The military authorities here are purchasing horses, mules and wagons, and preparing to forward supplies to Kimberley.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Sun cable from Berlin says: The Cologne Gazette, referring to alleged French plans to open negotiations with Germany with the object of effecting mutual action should Great Britain attack the Transvaal, declares that Germany does not intend either to interfere or influence other powers to interfere. The Gazette does not think that the prospect of a rupture such as war is unavoidable.

PRETORIA, July 13.—The Volksraad today adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares that the necessity exists for the immediate adoption of the law, thus avoiding the three months' previous publication required by the constitution. The discussion of the articles of the law is now in progress.

LADY SALISBURY ILL.

LONDON, July 13.—The Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a slight attack of paralysis yesterday at Walmer Castle. She rallied well and is now improving in health. Lord Salisbury was obliged to curtail the diplomatic reception at the Foreign Office yesterday immediately after the receipt of the grave tidings, and took a special train to Walmer Castle.

ADAMS AT PORT ANGELES.

PORT ANGELES (Wash.), July 13.—The training-ship Adams arrived today from Honolulu. The Adams will remain here several days and indulge in target practice.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ldg., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

THE ERUPTION OF 1852

The following poem, written on the eruption of Mauna Loa in 1852 by Rev. Titus Coan, the copy of which has been furnished by his daughter, will doubtless be of interest at the present time:

Hark! hark! while yet 'tis dark
There's a deep, rumbling sound,
As of spirits under ground,
Rolling rocks for melting,
Gathering ore for smelting.

Hark! while night is still dark
In earth's hidden caves
There's a noise as of waves
Muttering, spluttering,
Splashing, dashing,
Like the sound of the surf,
Like the hoof on the turf,
A quake and a shiver,
A shake and a quiver.

Hush! hush!
For a moment all is still
On yon dark and distant hill
Nature stands all awed and silent,
While stern Pluto lifts his trident,
Seated on a sulphur throne.
To us mortals all unknown,
In the distant realms of wonder
Vulcan forges bolts of thunder.

Hark! hark again.
Still a rumbling now and then:
Old Vulcan blows; the furnace glows;
Earth's ribs are rent; hot fumes find vent.
Fire! fire! higher, still higher—
The glaring columns rise.
A burning flood like Hell's hot blood,
An angry cloud, with thunders loud,
Shoots upward to the skies.

And now on high, 'gainst flaming sky
Stand turrets, towers, minarets, spires,
All dazzling with devouring fires.
A pillar of light, which scatters old night;
Rising, sinking, standing, swaying,
A red, molten fountain,
On a dark, heaving mountain.

Look! look!
A pyramid of glowing coals,
From whose direful vortex rolls
Curling smoke of every hue—
Crimson, purple, sable, blue—
Convulsing clouds of varied dye,
Emblazoned on the fretted sky.

Sweeping like a comet's tail,
Blazing like a meteor's trail,
Like the track of fierce Mars,
On his burning wheeled cars,
Like the bright, gleaming sword
In the hand of the Lord!
Down, down the mountain's sides

A fiery dragon glides.
Old marble melts along his way.
His eyes turn midnight into day.
His flaming tail is waved on high,
And sweeps night's watchmen from the sky.

Hush! hush!
There's a rush and a rattle
Like armies in battle!
Squadrons dashing; broad-swords clashing,
Sabers gleaming, red blood streaming,
There's a break and a roar,
Like the wave on the shore,
Like the crash of dread thunder
Renting ether asunder:
Like the fiat of God,
Shaking earth with His nod,
Like the breath of His ire
Setting Heaven on fire;
Like the roaring on high
When His chariots draw nigh,
Like the tramp's direful blast
When Time's cycles are past.

Smoke, fire, sulphur, nitre,
Glowing brighter and still brighter,
Bang, bang, bang! clang, clang, clang!
Harsh, heavy, shrill,
O'er mountain, dell and hill,
Heaven's high artillery rang.

Flaming meteors dance around;
Burning whirlwinds sweep the ground;
A fiery hail from clouds above
Is scattered wide o'er mountain side.

See! see!
Dread Typhoeus' forge in sevenfold blast,
And lasting hills dissolving fast:
The glowing furnace fiercer glows;
The blood-red river hotter flows;
Rocks rend, roar, melt and disappear,
Mingling in wild and mad career.

Clouds gather, infold, grate, brighten,
Thicken, darken, thunder, lighten,
Sigh the winds, and howl and rave,
Driving hot cinders o'er wildwood and wave.

From morn till night, pale, yellow light,
Below, on high, shrouds earth and sky,
Dark forests blaze in the flames' red rays,
Then vanish from sight, like a specter of night.

Upon the fiery tempest's breath,
Desolation rolls on death.

Ah, Pele, dread Goddess of Fire,
Why flash thine eyes with kindling ire?
Why stir afresh thy everglowing coals,

While from thy throat this burning river rolls?
Why wreath thy mythic head in smoke and flame?

And startle mortals with thy fearful name?
Why rend thy hoary locks, and scatter thus thy silver hair?

Why sound thine awful trumpet forth upon the midnight air?

But, hush once more; the scene is o'er;
For twice ten days the fountain plays;
Then all is still, o'er dell and hill;
The whirlwind's sweep is lulled to sleep;
Hell's burning breath is quenched in death.
From murky cloud the thunder loud
Has ceased to roar on mount and shore.
The awful blast has hurried past:
The fiery flood obeyed its God:
"Thus far," He said, "and here be stayed."

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION BURNED.
COMO (Italy), July 8.—The electrical exhibition has been destroyed by fire, due to defective electric wires. Many relics of Volta are lost. There was no loss of life.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. FOREIGN DEPOT AND CHIEF, CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

TANKS!

This is the season of the year when TANKS interest those who like to be sure of water for the garden, house or stock. If you are provided with one of our

Pat. Non-Shrinking Redwood Tanks

there will be none of this 6 to 8 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. business. You will be able to use water all day if you wish.

The Pat. Non-Shrinking Tank

has no equal. Many try to imitate it, but you want the genuine.

Sold by
E. O. HALL & SON,
—LIMITED.—

READ THE ADVERTISER

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent Hawn, Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN,

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 25,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Machinery, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT END DECEMBER, 1898.
£13,355,000.
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 2,750,000
2—Fire Funds 2,750,000
3—Life and Annuity Funds 7,855,000
Total 13,355,000

Revenue Fire Branch 1,540,380
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,415,212
Total 2,955,592

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, July 21.
Br. stmr. Moana, Carey, from Sydney July 5, from Apia July 14; 153 tons general merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa; 2,450 bags sugar, 200 bags rice, to C. Brewer & Co.

Saturday, July 22.
U. S. hospital ship Relief, Frank Harding, from Manila June 22, from Nagasaki July 1, from Yokohama July 3, direct to Honolulu en route for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 8 hours from Tahiti; 1897 sacks sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningson, 18 hours from Kohala.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, 28 hours from Hilo, 419 sacks, 187 sacks corn, 58 head hogs, 25 head cattle, 21 bds. hides, 274 pigs, sundries.

Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, 18 hours from Hamakua, with 12,000 bags of sugar.

Sunday, July 23.
Stmr. Claudine, Caméron, 12 hours from Kahului, 938 sacks sugar, 289 sacks potatoes, 94 sacks corn, 133 hogs, 185 pigs, sundries.

Nor. stmr. Thyra, Edwardson, from Yokohama July 7, 383 Japanese immigrants, 1000 tons mds. to Alexander & Baldwin.

Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, 10 days from Yokohama, passengers and 310 tons mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 8 hours from Kaunakakai.

Br. stmr. Gaelic, Finch, 10 days from Yokohama, passengers and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hours from Kapaa, 2,450 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 14 hours from Nawiliwili, 4200 bags sugar to Alexander & Baldwin, 1023 bags sugar to T. H. Davies & Co.

Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Birkholm, 24 days from Tacoma, lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Oh. sh. Star of Italy, Wester, from Newcastle May 26, 2354 tons coal to Allen & Robinson.

Sch. Kaunakakai, Ialua, 18 hours from Hamakua.

Stmr. Mokoli, Lower, 8 hours from Kaunakakai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, July 21.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa.

Stmr. Mokoli, Lower, Molokai.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Br. stmr. Moana, Carey, San Francisco.

Br. stmr. Coptic, Rinder, Yokohama.

Saturday, July 22.
Schr. Rob Roy, Koli, for Kauai.

Schr. Luka, for Hawaii.

Stmr. Kihohana, Thompson, Lahaina.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Elele.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa.

Sunday, July 23.
Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, San Francisco.

Br. stmr. Gaelic, Finch, San Francisco.

U. S. A. T. Para, Robinson, Manila.

Monday, July 24.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Koloa.

Stmr. Mokoli, Lower, Molokai.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

HONOPIU—Sailed—July 18th, schr. John G. North, Austin, for San Francisco; cargo, 4,733 bags sugar, by Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., and 1,857 bags sugar, by H. Waterhouse & Co., Ltd.; total, 859,365 pounds; value, \$32,690.48; Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., agents.

MAHUKONA—Sailed—July 15th, brig. John D. Spreckels, Christiansen, for San Francisco; cargo, 1,800 bags sugar by Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and 4,737 bags sugar, by Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.; total, 799,977 pounds; value, \$32,400.35; Hawaii Railroad Co., Ltd., agents.

KILO—Am. schr. John D. Tallant cleared on July 14th, sailing the next day with 8,842 bags sugar from Onomea and 6,728 bags from Honoumuli; total, 15,570 bags, valued at \$79,775.11.

Am. schr. Annie Johnson sailed July 19th with 3,501,810 pounds of sugar valued at \$183,801.67. She also carried 27,453 pounds of coffee, valued at \$3,518.34. Am. bk. Edward May, L. C. Hansen, captain, arrived on Wednesday, July 19, 17 days from San Francisco, with a general cargo, valued at \$14,914.94. No passengers. She was consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy

It was 5 o'clock yesterday morning before the Gaelic sailed for San Francisco although she was scheduled to sail at midnight on Sunday. It will be interesting to watch the race between the Gaelic and Peking, which sailed at 8 o'clock on Sunday night. The Gaelic is considered a faster boat and the Peking will have hard work to get to the Golden Gate first.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, July 20.—W. H. Rice, J. B. Alexander and wife, D. K. Hoolapa, J. H. Kaino and J. H. K. Kaino, Jr.

From San Francisco, per bk. C. D. Bryant, July 20.—F. B. Langstoth, E. S. McGrew, D. H. Colcan, F. H. Reed, H. J. Jones.

From Sydney, per stmr. Moana, July 21.—Miss F. Dowling, Miss T. Dowling, S. Funnery, M. Greig, T. Fawcett, A. Wallace, Mrs. Frantz, M. I. Crozier, F. A. Gunston, Mr. Benson.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, July 22.—Volcano—C. S. Desky, J. W. Macdonald, Captain A. L. Soule, M. C. Pomeroy, Frank Barwick, A. Castle, Miss J. Macdonald, R. Cooke, W. G. Hyman, A. M. Atherton, Mrs. M. Hawley, Miss Flaxman, W. H. Stone, A. B. Ingalls and wife, Mrs. A. S. Bickmore, Mrs. M. Phillips, John Catton, S. D. E. Freest, F. C. Atherton, H. E. Coleman, T. L. Weaver, W. D. Baldwin, W. E. Bivens, B. S. Gregory, Colonel Will E. Fisher, A. V. Hunter, Way Ports—John H. Wilder and son, E. R. Hendry, Paul Bartels, F. L. Winter, B. C. Finley, C. A. Galbraith, R. Ludinoff and child, Miss F. Towse, Father Mathias, W. C. Akana, C. A. Doyle, Miss C. Kelley, Sam Nott, L. A. C. Parish, Akuna, F. Krueger, E. C. Bivens, and 85 deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 23.—A. M. Brown, Captain Lorenzen and wife, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr. L. Barchhausen, P. A. Dias, Miss V. Mossman, Miss Dora Mossman, J. R. Hall, C. W. Eccles, Mrs. Brady, W. G. Scott, Mrs. Ayers, A. P. Boller, A. Haneberg and wife, W. H. Mahoney, G. D. Strand, P. Ohrh, wife and child, Mrs. W. Savidge, Mrs. Groves and daughter, H. Higgins and wife, Mr. To and wife, S. Kohalahala, H. Kaili, J. M. Kaneakua, Miss L. Walkaloa, Miss P. Walkaloa, Mrs. Sylva, J. S. Borba, A. Borba, C. A. Doyle, and 54 deck.

From the Orient per stmr. City of Peking, July 23.—G. E. Boardman, T. Osada, For San Francisco—Mrs. D. E. Betty and child, Miss Emma Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hart, J. R. Thornton, Walter Delmar, O. H. Mordant, Earl Johnson, Herbert Price, Miss A. B. Prout, Miss E. Bashford, Chang-Tien Lien, Rev. J. M. Russell, Miss P. Freeman, E. K. Cheadle, C. G. Dunn, C. M. Burton, D. H. Bright, W. White, W. S. Lafans, H. Warren, F. H. Snow, H. Gilbert, Link F. Kelly, J. T. Walker, W. Zillios, O. H. Kuenneman, W. K. Bowling, S. Belmont, P. E. Blandell, J. McPartin, Erick Dahl, J. G. Summitt, W. Seymour.

From Nawiliwili per stmr. Mikahala, July 23.—G. N. Wilcox, H. H. Brodie, Dr. Galbraith, Rev. W. Maasse, S. W. Wilcox, E. S. Boyd, M. Mott Smith, W. Wendt, S. Lesser, C. Blackstad, Yum Shu, G. C. Munro, wife and child, Miss M. Schrandt, Miss L. Ducholsky, Miss H. Gunna, Rev. T. Purvis, J. W. Hall, W. D. McBryde, J. Kamooowai, W. T. Schmidt, T. Naguo, C. B. Makee and wife, and 54 deck.

From Yokohama per stmr. Gaelic, July 23.—For Honolulu—J. Behrend, Mrs. H. Cook, Miss Davis, J. S. Fasset and valet, Mrs. John Gibson, F. Matsuka, H. Misuno, Through—Captain Baesens, A. W. Bain, C. Beresford, Mrs. H. C. Bryer and two children, Miss Callaghan, I. P. Eppinger, Mrs. R. T. Hall, C. J. Kuhn, J. F. Lawrence, Miss E. A. Lyon, T. Neudeck, P. L. Pingst, Mrs. F. L. Pingst, Miss E. A. Preston, Wong Quat, Mrs. G. B. Ransom, Master Horace Ransom, E. H. Dean Smith, Miss Stainton, Lee Tyn, child and servant.

From Kona and Kohala, per stmr. Upolu, July 23.—Mr. McKinley, Professor J. K. Sedick, Mr. Sapo and 4 deck.

Departed.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, July 21.—Kong Lung, S. H. Comstock.

For San Francisco, per bk. Alden Besse, July 20.—C. B. Cobb, L. Datt, Mrs. Datt, Miss Datt, Miss Moore and Mr. Purvis.

For Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 21.—Mr. Paschal and wife, A. R. Rowatt, G. Schuman, Mrs. Denison and two children, Dr. Youle, W. A. Gardner, S. Kruger, A. B. Scrimgeour, Miss Pakai, Miss H. Kula, Mrs. Natchano, E. C. Macfarlane, A. E. Meyers, Mrs. C. C. Wayne, Mr. Hayes, Wallace Blaisdell, G. W. Woodbury, F. Biddell, S. Baldwin, E. Thompson, B. Wright, W. C. Achi, Mrs. Peterson and companion, Kathleen Martin, Mrs. M. Martin, F. K. Nahale and wife, John Johnson and wife, Mrs. Mary Atcherly, C. M. Walton, wife and child, A. Patten, R. H. Mullen, Dr. Davidson, O. Ota, Mrs. Kanekeka, J. K. Kahookani, L. Vesconcellos, M. M. Kohn, Miss Myhle, S. Bertens, Mrs. Kakane, Mrs. Amona and Young Pen.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Moana, July 21.—T. Smalley, H. McLean, C. Christian, Miss Ransom, Miss Sturge, Mrs. Graham, W. M. Buchanan, Wilder Wright, Mr. Jones, D. M. Ross, Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mrs. C. Wolters and child, Leon Ginstan, Fred Lee, C. Kaiser, E. K. Bull, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, Miss Grace Cooke, Miss M. S. Dennis, Miss Humphreys, W. H. Lewers, Misses Holt (3), D. B. Bagley, Miss M. Nape, Robert Lewers and wife, J. M. Oat, Misses Palmer (2), Captain W. Matson, Mrs. E. J. G. Bryant, D. Conway, Miss J. M. Gerhardt, C. A. Gibson, wife and child, Mrs. E. E. Mossman and maid, W. H. Gill, Miss Hattie White, Mrs. James Quinn and two children, Miss Gang, Miss McCormick, Mrs. J. H. Sawyer and child, W. M. Cunningham, Mrs. D. W. McNicol, Miss Belle Snyder, Harry Kluegel, J. S. Bailey, Mrs. W. A. Eames, Fannie Engle, Miss Stapleton, Joseph Marion and wife, Miss Louise Long, Hiram Bingham, Jr. Mrs. May Henkes, Miss Henkes, Mrs. W. E. Howell, Mrs. S. B. Kinner, F. M. Davis, Mrs. H. Burrows, A. Oliver, A. E. Bergfeld and wife, R. S. Johnson and wife, Mr. Cox, W. C. Trowbridge, A. T. Percival, A. C. Pausmole, E. M. Elkins, T. B. Hughes, Morton W. Howard, R. W. Brotherton, J. J. Carragher and wife, Miss Louise G. White and five four in second cabin.

For San Francisco, per stmr. City of Peking, July 23.—Capt. A. C. Dugat, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Larkin, Miss Wieland, Mrs. C. A. Alexander, Gus Moser, O. Shipman, Y. Adloff, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Garlick, Miss E. Cornens, Col. G. W. Macfarlane, wife, child and maid, Welton

VESSELS IN PORT.

Arrived.

Woolley and two in European steamer. For San Francisco, per stmr. Gaelic, July 23.—Misses Dinan (2), Mrs. J. F. Humburg, Mrs. Sloggett, Mr. and Mrs. Croxton, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mrs. H. A. Widemann, daughter and maid, Mrs. C. O. Berger, Miss Hilda Berger, Miss Minnie Berger, Miss Olga Berger, Miss Atwood, C. O. Berger, Walter Macfarlane, Taylor McLaine, Mrs. Burke, Miss Burke, A. Burke, C. C. Burke, W. H. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Misses Merritt (2), Miss Burpee, and 2 in steerage.

For Koloa, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 24.—R. W. F. Purvis.

U. S. S. Troquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19, July 10.

U. S. S. Brutus, Cottman, Apia, July 16, U. S. A. T. Conamough, Wilmans, San Francisco, July 20.

U. S. S. Relief, Harding, Manila, July 22.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

The ship George Curtis is at the Railway wharf loading sugar.

The United States cruiser Boston arrived at Yokohama July 2 from Nagasaki.

The Thyra, for San Diego via San Francisco, and the Brutus, for Guam, sail today.

All the island steamers sailing for Hawaii today carry full lists of passengers for the lava flow.

The bark Ceylon cleared for San Francisco yesterday with 16,775 bags of sugar valued at \$30,928.

The Ke Au Hou sailed for Hanalei yesterday and took a full cargo, including a big boiler for the plantation mill.

The schooner Eliza Miller, with general merchandise from San Francisco for Fanning's Island, will discharge some of her cargo at Kahului.

Several hundred Japanese immigrants came on the City of Peking, and the Gaelic and the freighter Thyra also brought quite a number for the plantations.

The United States cruiser Badger was at Apia when the Moana sailed from there last week. She was to leave for San Francisco within a few days and would probably stop at Honolulu.

It has been found that both boilers of the missionary steamer Morning Star are in very bad condition. They will have to be entirely re-tubed. It will be about August 7 before she will sail for the South Seas.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 19, 1899.

2091-9w

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, June 19, 1899.

2082-9t.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 21st at 12 noon at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the following lots of Government land:

WAIMALU, EWA.

1st. Lot of 6 25-100 acres in the III of Pohakupui, Waimalu Valley, about one mile mauka of Government road.

Upset price, \$150.00.

2nd. Lot of 2 8-10 acres in Kahikie, Waimalu Valley, about 1/2 mile mauka of Government road.

Upset price, \$75.00.

AIEA EWA.

Lot containing .212 of an acre, kula and wetland mauka of the Government road.

Upset price, \$10.00.

Terms of above sale, Cash in U. S. Gold.

For plans or further particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

July 20, 1899. 2091

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

N. KONA, HAWAII.

On Wednesday, August 23rd at 10 a. m., at office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lot of 304 acres, a little more or less, in Ooia, about 5 1/2 miles north of Kailua, at shore. Rocky kula land.

Terms Cash, U. S. Gold.

Upset price, \$152.00.

For plan or further particulars apply at office of Kaelemakule, Kailua, or Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

July 20, 1899. 2091

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

OLAA, PUNA, HAWAII.

On Saturday, September 2d, at 10 a. m. at the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction under conditions of residence and improvement, and easy terms of payment within a period of ten years—

About 260 lots of 50 acres each in New Olaa Tract recently surveyed.

Purchaser of one lot may bid for second lot in actual contact with the first, except in case of lots on main road.

A. M. STANGENWALD,
Executor.

Honolulu, July 14, 1899. 2091-4w

EXECUTRIX NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTRIX of the will of Hugo Stangenwald, M. D. late of Honolulu, deceased, testate, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Hugo Stangenwald to present the same to her at the office of Henry Waterhouse & Co., Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

A. M. STANGENWALD

BY AUTHORITY.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kan